IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

IS

THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER

IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette.

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, Where all communications must be Addressed.

No. 55,975.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY,

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 5-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
14th June	ARABIA	8000	.....	.....
21st "	DELTA	8000	MOREA	11000
28th "	INDIA	8000	.....	.....
5th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
12th "	HIMALAYA.	7000	.....	.....
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
26th "	EGYPT	8000	.....	.....
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
9th "	PERSIA.	8000	.....	.....
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd "	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	.....
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
6th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	.....	.....
13th "	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA	10500

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on Wednesday, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and return tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

French Mail Steamers.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on
"Ville de La Ciotat"	6378	Lafont	2nd July, 1913.
Nera	5685	Lassince	30th July, 1913
Sydney	4142	Rat	27th Aug. 1913
Caledonien	4120	Fabre	24th Sept. 1913
Dumbea	5685	Auneran	22nd Oct, 1913

PASSAGE FARES.

	1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single) .. Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return) .. "	891	743	405
To London (single) .. "	660	528	270
Do. return) .. "	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains	To sail on
Sydney	4142¼	Rat	13th June 1913,
Caledonien	4120	Fabre	11th July 1913

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLE AND GENOA direct;

FOR BRINDISI AND VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sardegna	5255	A. Muzio	June 15, 1913
Sicilia	5229	D. Maganzini	July 15, 1913

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER, AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available for two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port en route

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND KOBE.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Capri	4196	E. Portunato	June 21, 1913

SALOON FARES to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; to KOBE, Rs. 250; DECK FARES to SINGAPORE, Rs. 45; and to KOBE, Rs. 70.

Subject to alterations: for further particulars, apply to—

G. FERRERO,

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY. Agent

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Kola	1205	Thurs. 12th June.	9 a.m.	direct.
Dwarka	1645	Friday 13th June	6 a.m.	direct.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday 12th June, calling at Muscat, Bushir and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly).

S.S. "Barala," 3,148, tons, on Thursday the 12th June, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Purnea	3306	Thursday, 12th June.
†Pundua	3305	" 26th June.
*Palamcotta	3413	" 10th July,
†Lindula	3358	" 24th July.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
9th June, 1913.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

Steamers.	Tons	Capts.	Leave Bombay
			1913.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th June
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	15th June.
*Circassia	6722	C F. Osborne,	R.N.R. 5th July.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	19th July
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	3rd Aug.
*Elysia	6368	J.A.Coverley	17th Aug.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	1st Sept.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	17th Sept.
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne,	R.N.R. 4th Oct
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	15th Oct.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	26th Oct.
*Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	11th Nov.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	29th Nov.
Olympia	5124	J Kinnaird	13th Dec.
			1914
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne,	R.N.R. 4th Jan.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	16th Jan.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	31st Jan.

*Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES,

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said "	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool "	578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool "	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar "	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool "	605	957
Bombay to New York "	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez "	446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
AGENTS, Bombay

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FROM NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO,
TURNER MORRISON & CO.,
Agents.

BANKS

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—Grasham Buildings.

PAID UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 1,00,000

Banking business of every description transacted.

PRESENT RATE for SHORT DEPOSITS.

Payable in 15 day's notice 2½ per cent under Bank Rate.
Payable at 30 days' notice 2 per cent under Bank Rate.
Payable at 60 days' notice 1 per cent. under Bank Rate.

NO CHANCE OF LOSING MONEY DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK.

The following figures of the Working Capital show the Bank's progress in 1912

31st January, 1912	.. Rs.	8,00,000
30th April, "	.... Rs.	24,00,000
31st July "	..... Rs.	52,00,0000
30th December "	.... Rs.	100,00,000

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA (C.A.I.B.), London,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED .....Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED .....Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP .....Rs. 9,71,432
RESERVE FUND (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 9,25,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawapore Delhi, D.I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt, Rawalpindi. Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.
Manager

Bombay, 89, Apollo Street.

BAD GRAMMAR

would be the verdict, in the light of grammatical propriety, on the inconsistency that would be suggested in the statement

BETTER THAN THE BEST.

It may sound incorrect by reason of its unfamiliarity and contrariety to the habit of language, but it is nevertheless a fact for our present purpose, as the expression carries an intense meaning and it emphasizes a particular comparison in the direction we intend its use.

All Typewriters on the market, just now, are "The Best," which quite coincides with the German saying, "The best is what one has in his hand," and that bestness is based on the embodiments of qualities which are possessed by some typewriters and not in others. It is, therefore, here that the

ROYAL STANDARD

excels the present "best."

In the ROYAL STANDARD is produced a machine equal to the best on all points; it does not stop here, it goes a step further, and offers itself at a REASONABLE PRICE.

The public has waited many years for some one to produce a typewriter of the Highest quality at a reasonable price and this has now been accomplished. The ROYAL STANDARD TYPEWRITER is built upon the most simple and practical principle, eliminating all intricate working parts and, at the same time, giving easy action and great durability. The new models afford every sensible advantage and meet every demand of the public. They possess all the essential features to be found on the Highest Priced machine yet retain the simplicity, strength and convenience of earlier models.

The purchaser of the ROYAL STANDARD TYPEWRITER gets the most satisfactory as well as the most economical typewriter on the market.

The ROYAL saves money after purchase, because the simplicity of its construction reduces to a minimum the cost for repairs and maintenance.

With all the important additions to the regular equipment, The ROYAL STANDARD TYPEWRITER becomes the best furnished and most practical typewriter on the market and it is therefore an easy BETTER THAN THE BEST.

We would draw attention to another fact, namely, that the ROYAL STANDARD TYPEWRITER has been successful with the BRITISH POST OFFICE and other GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS in England and from which bureaux regular orders are being maintained on the merits of the machine alone.

Send for "ROYAL" Literature, with description of two most popular models to the SOLE AGENTS.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E C.
BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D Sassoon & Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 415.000

HEAD OFFICE:

46, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs.1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipok	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs.1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street.

International Banking Corporation.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up ..	Gold $	3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	" "	3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits....	" "	627,775

LONDON OFFICE:—36, Bishopsgate E. C—

BRANCHES.—

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43 Church Gate Street.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

3½ inch by 4½ inch...Rs. 1 per hundred
9½ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per "
If printed on flap there will be an additional charger Rs. 3 per 1,000.
6 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand
If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150o	in cases.
White Rose	150o	" "
Chester	125o	" "
Devoe's	125o	" "
Monkey	125o	" "

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125o in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

Retail Agents for Bombay.

Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS } SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY { LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND KARACHI.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,
MORIONDS AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,
KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,
And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK-END EXPRESS TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LONAVLA.

After the 9th June, the UP and DOWN Lonavla Express trains will NOT BE RUN.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 7th June, 1913.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TRAIN NOTICE.

ON and from MONDAY, the 9th June 1913, the FULL SUBURBAN and POONA TRAIN SERVICE, as well as the full Passenger and Mail Train service on the North-East and South-East lines will run with the exception of the following trains, which will not run until further notice :—

No.	Train.	Leaving Bombay.
31	Down Manmad Express...	14-20 Due to arrive Bombay.
32	Up Manmad Express.....	12-20 will run on Monday only

The Punjab Mail will resume running to, and from Bombay as usual.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager,
Bombay, 7th June, 1913.

NOTICE.

WANTED two practical working PLUMBERS for employment on daily wages. Apply stating terms and wages expected to the CHIEF ENGINEER, Baroda State.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to Railway Board's advertisement dated 7th April, 1913, calling for Tenders for the construction and supply of wagons for the Indian States Railways, notice is hereby given that the TIME for the submission of Tenders for the construction and supply of 100 metre gauge bogie, I. C. goods wagons, 43 ft. long, Sheffield Twinberrow type, is extended to noon of TUESDAY, the 24th June, 1913.

T. RYAN,
Officiating Secretary,
Railway Board.
Simla, 26th May, 1913.

WANTED AT ONCE.

A SMART European advertising CANVASSER, those who have had experience in Newspaper Canvassing only need apply. Good pay to a first class man who can prove himself worthy of recognition.

Apply to MANAGER,
"The Bombay Gazette."

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000, in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

6-30 8-30 10 P.M.

THE FILM OF THE AGE.

Every body in Bombay is talking about it

QVO VADIS?

A DRAMATISATION
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A tale of
Imperial Rome in the days of

NERO

and the early Christians.

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T. HINE & Co.'s
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of very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India,
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THE GREATEST PROBLEM OF LIFE

is how to keep it thoroughly fit and well and to attain the highest pitch of happiness. To make life and work a pleasure, it is of absolute necessity that the system should be so kept as to meet the demands made upon it. Are you aware of this?

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A GREAT AND THRILLING DETECTIVE DRAMA.
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SEE THE DETECTIVE'S RESCUE FROM DEATH!
SEE THE THRILLING MOTOR-BOAT CHASE!
SEE THE CAPTURE OF THE SPIES GANG!
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Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

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Price Re. 1 each.
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For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Rs. 1-8 each.
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Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

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Bombay Gazette
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"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

1913

A BOON AND A BLESSING TO WOMANKIND.
DR. LE CLERC'S PILLS FOR LADIES
A Reliable and Certain Remedy for Irregularities, Delay and Functional Troubles. As we once use them invariably keep a bottle in hand ready for emergencies. Refuse imitations, no other remedy is just as good. Insist on having Dr. Le Clerc's Pills for Ladies you will not be disappointed. The genuine have words 'DOCTEUR LE CLERC' on Govt Stamp affixed to every package. Price 2/9 with full directions (Postage to Colonies 3d extra) from Dr. Le Clerc Medicine Co. Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, Eng. Sold by LENNON LTD all branches in South Africa. BEWARE OF USELESS IMITATIONS.

AMUSEMENTS.

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STUPENDOUS SUCCESS
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THE WHIRLWIND COSSACK DANCERS.
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Including Several Competitors for the
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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge, Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKCS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding. Stationery, etc.

G. MEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

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SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 ½ inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10 Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CLARKES B 41 PILLS. A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

FOR SALE.

THE FINEST PEARS.—Will be ready the latter end of July, and APPLES in August. Sent to any part of India, by V.P. Parcel Post at Rs. 4-2 per 9lb. basket. Apples and Pears from Bundrole Orchards were supplied to H. M. The King-Emperor. Apply to A. H. LEE, BUNDROLE ORCHARDS, Kulu, Punjab.

TRIUMPH MOTOR CYCLE, perfect running order. Tyres practically new. Sold as owner is getting a side car combination Rs. 450.

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AT PANCHGANI freehold property 5½ acres, stone mortar built furnished house zinc roofed, six rooms, four bathrooms, two godowns, verandah room, outhouses, coach house, stables, garden, tennis court, excellent well, grounds private, magnificent view. Apply Major COOKE, Goona Cantts.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

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TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bedroom with Verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bathrooms, Shower, and W.C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box N. 928, care of "Bombay Gazette."

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette," Ld.

WANTED.

WANTED—An EDITOR for an English Weekly to be started from Mozafferpur in Behar. Salary Rs. 200 or more according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 60, care of this paper.

WANTED—A PROFESSOR OF SANSKRIT. Must be an M. A. and possess experience of teaching. The appointment is pensionable and gazetted and carries a salary of Rs. 100-10-150.

Apply with copies of testimonials upto the 25th June, 1913, to the PRINCIPAL, Government College, Ajmer.

WANTED perions searching EMPLOYMENTS to apply for terms (enclosing half anna stamp and referring the name of advertisement) TO THE PUNJAB SERVICE PROCURING AGENCY, Fatehpuri Road, Delhi.

WANTED.—APPLICANTS for employment, whole or spare time. Those experienced in Commercial Correspondence preferred, but this is not absolutely essential. Remuneration about Rs. 100 p. m. to start with. Apply Box No. 35, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED AGENTS. Apply to MANAGING DIRECTOR, The Empire of India Provident Society, Ltd., Faridabad, Dacca.

WANTED, from 1st June, a SMALL ROOM, Furnished or Unfurnished, any where in the Fort. State lowest terms and particulars to Box No. 946, care of Bombay Gazette.

WANTED.—TWO ENGLISH GENTLEMEN to join two others in a Chummerie. For further particulars, apply to Box No. 916, care of this Paper.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

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For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette."

See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines Rs. 1-0
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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22 APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND INTESTATE PROPERTIES.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Crawford Market, a quantity of unclaimed and unserviceable properties, new and serviceable arms and ammunitions, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY, AT SLATER ROAD, NEAR GRANT ROAD STATION.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta and Delpatram, Attorneys for the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased mortgagees and with the concurrence of the mortgagor, Mr. Pandurang Vishnu Abhayanker, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will, on the day and at the time hereunder specified, sell by public auction, on the premises the following property :—

Lot No. 1 to be sold at 5 p. m. THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th day of June, 1913.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, being a portion of the land known as "Anjirwadi Land" admeasuring 367 square yards or thereabouts with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying, and being near Grant Road on the East side of Tardeo Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old Nos. 54-55, 104, 150-151, 307, 378, 385, 388; New Nos. 13555, 13654, 13655, 13829-13891, 13893, 13895 ; Old Survey Nos. 201 to 207 and New Survey No. 7049 and assessed by the Collector of municipal rates and taxes under D ward Nos. 3688 (7), 3688 (7 a a), Street Nos. 1717 A A Slater and bounded on the East by a private passage, on the West by a private passage 20 feet wide, on the North by a passage 4½ feet wide of the superstructure wall above the plinth and then by property bearing lot No. 2, and on the South by the Slater Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mehta and Delpatram, Attorneys for the vendors at their office in 121 Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

Auction-sale of very valuable Mill property, known as the Saraswati Mills, Limited, consisting of Land, Mill Buildings, Plant and Machinery, situate at Sopari Bagh Road, Parel.

Under instructions from Messrs. M. N. Hogg and Hurgowandas Mulchand, the Liquidators of the Saraswati Mills, Limited, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 26th day of June, 1913, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 22 Apollo Street, Fort, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the valuable Mill premises and Machinery, known as Saraswati Mills, Limited.

The Mill is in full working order and is being carried on by the Liquidators by whom it will be sold as a going concern (exclusive of book debts and outstandings) and the purchaser at the sale, in addition to the purchase price bid by him for the Mill premises, Land and Machinery, shall take over and pay for, at a valuation to be made as mentioned in the conditions, the liquid assets of the Mill and shall have the benefit of, and be responsible for, all uncompleted contracts and orders.

The immoveable property consists of an area of about 33,620 square yards on the West of Sopari Bagh Road, running back to the G.I.P. Railway, and bounded on the South by the Jacob Sassoon Mill, about 4,006 square yards, bearing New Survey Nos. 3—2552 and 4—2556 is of Foras tenure, subject to a yearly payment of Rs. 6-6-0 the remainder bearing New Survey No. 1—2563 is of Toka tenure, subject to a yearly payment of Rs. 155-14-10 to Government.

The Buildings on the land consist of one large 2-storied mill building, containing 21,500 ring spindles and preparatory machinery, one 50ft. by 80ft. mixing room, one store room, one large fireproof godown with manager's bungalow on the top, two large non-fireproof godowns, one large office building, two waste sheds, one small store godown, one time-keeper's office and one mechanic's shop.

The Mill is fully equipped with up-to-date machinery by Messrs. Platt Brothers, Brooks and Doxeys, Hitherington and Sons, and Howard, and Bullough and other well-known makers.

A detailed description of the Land, Buildings and Machinery will be found in the particulars and conditions of sale, copies of which can be obtained from the Auctioneers or Liquidators or the Vendors' Solicitors, Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., who will also produce a plan of the property to any intending purchaser. Orders to view the premises can be obtained from Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Limited Home Street, Fort, Bombay.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 9th June, 1913.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 3, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Sections 88 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act, III of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 10th June, 1913, at 2 p. m. (S. T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods :—

Spirits, oilman stores, machinery, candles, inkstands, slates, electric apparatus, cotton yarn, fire-crackers, emery, linen and sand paper, 256 bags sugar, soda ash, muth and betelnuts, cotton piece-goods, packing paper, old newspapers, iron plates, 55 coal pitch, fish oil, China clay, waste and torn paper and various other articles.

Window glass, electric apparatus, cotton and silk piece-goods, oilman stores, nails, advertising matter, mouth organs, tin-plates, Japaneseware, perfumery, glass-bangles, electric lamp shades, jugs and tumblers, cardboards wood pulp, cement and rosin, rice, Epsom salt, sugar, ground-nuts, wet and dry dates, teel and castor-seeds, indigo and chemicals, empty gas cylinders, steel plates, sundry samples and various other articles.

406 cases figs.

40 casks coal pitch.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 9th June, 1913.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Middleham Castle, 2,899 tons, Captain J. Walter, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with ballast.

The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, 3,250 tons, Captain F. Thompson, sailed on Saturday, for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons Captain A. F. Vine R. N. R., left Bombay on Saturday, with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The City Line steamer City of Agra, 3,096 tons Captain Allan Buck, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Durban, 21st May with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Chakrata 3,467 tons Captain W. B. Smith, arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday evening from Middlesbro, 19th April via London and Karachi brought a cargo.

The steamer C Radcliffe 3675 tons Captain W Mathews arrived here on Friday evening from Portsaid, 21st May with ballast.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Company's steamer E. F. Ferdinand 3,906 tons, Captain P. A. Lina sailed on Saturday for Kobe etc., with a general cargo and 1 cabin and 52 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Oolabaria, 2,436 tons, Captain P. M. Raddock, sailed on Saturday for Coast Ports and Calcutta, with a general cargo.

The steamer Hannington Court, 3,219 tons, Captain H. Wilson sailed on Sunday for Antwerp with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kola 570 tons Captain T. Minnett, arrived in Bombay, harbour on Sunday from Busreh 31st May via Karachi with a general cargo, 46 cases opium and 75 deck passengers.

The steamer Benacre 1952 tons Captain Jones arrived in harbour on Sunday from Alexandria, 22nd May with ballast.

The steamer Subadar 3007 tons, Captain Crebbin arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Calcutta 10th May via Coast Ports with a general cargo and 2 cabin and 2 passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Barala 1,899 tons Captian R. A. Milne which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, 20th May, brought a general cargo and 14 cases opium and 14 passengers.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Lawrence Finnis .....R I M
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr Henlay ....R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton ...R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
R I M S Investigator.....Capt Hickman Survey Str.
R I M S Dalhousie .....ComdRobinson ..... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—JUNE 7.

City of Agra...3096 Buck.....K N and Co
Chakrata .....3467 Smith .....T M and Co
C. Radcliffe ..3675 Mathews .....T M & Co
Clan Leslie ...2199 Henderson .....J F and Co
China .....4161 Tocque ..... P & O Co
Cairnross .....2516 Hyslop .....W & A G & Co
Carthusian.....2576 Davies .....
Dwarka .....759 Moxon.....M M and Co
Farata .....717 Feathers .....
Ilwen .....2615 Jenkins .....J F and Co
Islari .....1604 Hughes.....T M & Co
Indravati.....573 Esmail .....Bo S N Co
Koroona.....2287 Parkis...W and A G and Co
Kt Templar...4602 Kendall...K Nixon and Co
Kanzler.....1365 Schopp .....A S Co
Marmaris ...Comdr Muhlis ...Turkish G Boat
Malvern Range...2328 Fox Worthy.T M and Co
Nawab.....2041 Kass .....T M and Co
Niniau .....4068 Williams .....W & A G & Co
Nurani .....2870 Atkin .....T M and Co
Risaldar .....3091 Jones .....T M and Co
Romera.....3159 Burns...W and A G and Co
Rysbergen.....2355 Burger ...A Yall & Co
Sutherland ..2274 Longstaff ..The Bombay Co
Schwarzenfels...2443 Ketsevich W & A G &Co
Stephanotis ...2384 Goodridge. A Yale and Co
Trecarrell.... 2179 Lower.....Ralli Brothers
Bahmani ...1872 ...Mc Intyre...Jeddah... ..... T M & Co
Uganda .....3451 Archdeacon...Calcutta ... M M and Co
Umona.....2338 Rivers .....L'pool... .. W & A G & Co
Urlana.....3383 Pratt ... .M M and Co
Ujina .....3426 Hill .....M M and Co
Vellore ...5168 Middleton ...W and A G and Co
Wachtfels...3627 Helpers .....W & A G & Co
Yeddo.....2958 Gardiner .....S N and Co
F Portlos ...1359 Roberts.....G. & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Olympia.2639 Kingaird.Wand A G and Co
3 Sardegna ...3225 Pescetto...Genoa ...12-6 R Line
4 Arissto .....2730 Book .....J Fand Co
5 Westminister ..2764 Williams ...T M & Co
5 Cloutsham....3075 Wedless.W&A G and Co
7 Penang Mara .....3145 Nowa Kobe...13-6 N Y Kaisha
9 Trafford Hall...3435 Mail.....K N and Co
10 & 11 Nordmark ..... 3173 Lisiniy ..... W and A G and Co
12&13 Arabia.....4093 Palmer ...P and O Co
15 Wartsrm...3127 Krull .....W & A G & Co
16 Sutton Hall...2870 Jenkins..Marmogoa... 12-6...K N and Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JUNE 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Clan Macintyre	3252	East	...J Finlay & Co		
C&R Wardenfels	2792	Spillman	12-6	TM & Co	
D&E Havraise	3549	Salito	..Dunkirk...		M Maritimes Co
F Royal Prince	3515	Coull	...20-6	K N & Co	
K Lancefield	3671	Meikle	.....	J F & Co	
Lhasa	959	Penny	.....	M M & Co	
M Markomannia	2840	Fapps	...Hamburg.....	13-6	W & A G & Co
N Beckburgen	2147	deHond	..9-6	T M & Co	
O Ville-de-Bordeaux	3004	...Giulloh J	M & Co		
P Weissenfels	2433	Khumchaff	Kabi	5-6	...W & AG & Co
Q Zamoni 2472	Driver	...15-6	...T M & Co		

H W P D

Kaveri.....553	Fakura		Bo S N Co
M W D D			
Purnea.....2217	de Hond	...9-5	...T M & Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
6	Radcliffe	Mathews...	P't May 24
	Chirkrata.....	Smith	M'd Apr 19
7	City of Agra ..	Ruck	D'ban May 21
	Barala	Milne	Busreh May 20
8	Subadar	Crebbin ...	C'cutta May 10
	Benacre	Jones	A'dria, May 22
	Kola	Minnett ...	Busreh May 31

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Salsette	Vine	Aden
	Oolalearia ...	Raddock ...	Calcutta, &c
	Middleham ...	Castle	Karachi
	Massalia	Thompson .	Liverpool &c
8	Hammington Court	Wilson.....	Antwerp &
	EF Ferdinand	Lina	Kobe &c

The steamer Chakrata for Antwerp &c began to load on Saturday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer "Chupra," left Port Said on the afternoon of the 6th instant. The same Co's. steamer "Chanda" arrived at Antwerp on the morning of the 7th instant. The same Co's steamer "Chupra," left Suez on the morning of the 7th instant.

The Ellerman Line Co's steamer "City o Sparta," homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the morning of the 5th instant.

The Societa' Nazionale DiServizi Co's. steamer 'Ischia," from Bombay arrived at Singapore on the 7th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS, JUNE 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—15 bales wool. R Bacherji ; 13 bales wool, J Veerchand ; 18 bales wool, R Agarchand ; 62 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co.
Olympia s—400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—2000 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co.
Olympia s—250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 3470 cwts wheat, ; 2475 cwts gingilly seed, John Fachiri.
Havraise s—123 cwts groundnuts, 990 cwts gingillyseed, John Fachiri.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—350 cwts Indian chutney, F Nowrojee ; 42 cwts Indian chutney, D D Framji and Co ; 200 cwts Indian chutney, M Poonjiaji and Sons ; 120 cwts Indian chutney, D Dadabhoy ; 750 cwts nux vomica ; 105 cwts wild mace, M Jaferbhoy.

FOR HULL.

Ariostos s—2320 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros ; 1001 cwts castor seed, G Bhimji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Koranna s—451 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Ville de Bordeaux s—500 tons, manganese ore, K Reeve and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Beckbergen s—55 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co ; 4435 cwts gingilly seed, 2000 cwts poppyseed, 6000 cwts barley, 6800 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.
Werdenfels s—220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ARMSTERDAM.

Beckbergen s—2000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Nordmark s—742 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Markomannia s—300 tons manganese ore, C Morrison and Co ; 742 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Warturin s—446 bales cotton fly, 10 bales pickings, Solomon Bros ; 58 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 2560 cwts crushed bones, E C Nanji.
Royal Prince s—879 bales cotton fly W Wolf and Sons, 300 cwts wheat floor, D Merwanji, 80 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons.

FOR GENOA.

Royal Prince s—100 bales cotton, K H Kayani and Co ; 100 bales cotton, J Finlay and Co ; 1377 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Sardegna s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 408 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR LEGHORN.

Sardegna s—880 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

E F Ferdinand s—3 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 22 bales cotton twist ; D. Sassoon and Co.
Penang Maru s—650 bales cotton twist, S J David and Co ; 84 cwts gum arabic, 121 cwts myrabolams, L Joshi.
China s—255 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Zanoni s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

DAILY—IMPORTS JUNE, 7.

Steamer Clan Leslie from Liverpool Agents —J Finlay and Co., 7,250 bricks, 7 casks tiles, 50 drums caustic soda, 5 cases sulphuric acid, 20 bales rope, 13 cases locks, 10 cases window glass, 10 barrels oil, 4 casks red oil, 37 barrels lubricating oil, 4 barrels cylinder, oil 580 cases 9 hhds whisky, 10 cases port, 25 cases stout, 1 case nails, 21 runlets, 127 casks 225 bels tar, 787 kegs paint, 3 pkgs 46 cases biscuits, 79 cases confectionery, 2,182 boxes 41 cases 5 bels soap, 3 cases soap toilet, 23 cases 504 bales paper, 750 bundles buckets, 50 cases tobacco and cigarette, 225 bales 880 bales cottongoods, 234 bales 130 cases cotton yarn, 29 cases 353 bales grey cotton goods, 50 cases printed cotton goods, 2 cases 30 bales dyed cotton goods, 203 cases bleeched cotton goods, 51 bales cotton, 1 bale 8 cases cotton and wool, 13 cases 15 bales woolens, 8 cases cotton and silk 3 cases silk, 6 cases cotton and linnen, 1 case linnen, 8 bales canvas.

Steamer Chakrata from London Agents—M M and Co., 2 casks bricks, 5,320 casks cement, 30 cases candles, 25 cases quinine, 50 bundles coffee, 2 cases sulphuric acid, 1 case nitric acid, 2 cases locks, 8 cases 22 kegs 21 casks nails, 5 casks 1 case bottles, 15 bundles buckets, 1 case 10 drums oil, 1 case lubricating oil, 12 cases 1 drum 33 pkgs castor oil, 5 drums nut oil, 1 cask ivory, 100 cases beer, 28 cases wine, 325 cases gin, 6 cases 2 cask gum, 1 cask 60 brls rosin, 50 drums engine oil, 40 cases whisky, 100 tins glue 4 casks salamoniac, 233 drums paint oil, 570 brls grease, 18 cases lampware, 49 cases 54 bales paper, 68 cases 2 casks soap, 6 cases soap toilet, 579 cases 2 pkg provisions and other stores, 237 cases oil manstoras, 994 cases 1 box biscuits, 30 cases confectionery, 150 cases milk, 25 cases condensed milk, 105 drums linseed oil, 36 cases 9 pkgs 261 drums 712 kegs paints and colours, 120 kegs 100 casks red lead, 3 casks white lead, 60 pigs lead, 81 cases sugar, 14 bales canvas, 3 cases cotton, 2 cases woolens, 3 cases wool, 12 sunlets tar, 2 cases pepper, 20 casks lead wool, 15 drums colza oil, 286 drums turpentine, 9 cases tobacco and cigarettes, 11 cases tobacco.

General Bramwell Booth has signalised his accession to office as head of the Salvation Army by selecting and despatching to India and the East a party of lone thousand European missionaries. About eighty of these are destined to reinforce the Army's work in India, and are expected to arrive in the course of a five weeks. In connection with the Army's work among criminal tribes it is interesting to note that in the U. P. and the Punjab, the army has now established within the last five years 11 settlements with a total population of 2,360 men, women and children. Immediate arrangements are in progress for adding about 4,000 to this number in the U. P. alone. The Army has been invited by the Governments of Madras, Bengal Bihar and Orissa and Assam to submit plans for the establishment of similar settlements for dealing with the criminal tribes within their borders, in Madras alone arrangements are being completed for the reception, care and maintenance of about 1,800 members of these tribes. Several Native States have also asked the Army to undertake similar work.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

NELSON—At Lucknow, on the 2nd June, the wife of J. Stewart Nelson, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay High Court re-opens after summer-vacation, 11-30 a.m.
Dancing Festival, Royal Opera House, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.
Coronation Cinematograph "Harishchandra," Sandhurst-road.

Maxim: Remember God and you will find rest to your soul.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

SALLE FRANCAISE.—At the Salle Francaise on Wednesday next, Professor Louis Peltier will give a lecture on "Motier aluce to-day."

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—An Elementary Sanitary Class will be organised as usual early in July next if there be a sufficient number of students. A nominal fee of Rs. 10 will be charged for the whole course of lectures and examination. The course lasts for three to four months, and lectures are delivered twice a week from 7 p.m. Prizes are awarded for general proficiency at the examination and certificates are given to the successful candidates. Students intending to join the class should send in their applications, with names and addresses neatly written, to the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay Sanitary Association, Municipal Offices, Bori Bunder Bombay, by the 25th instant.

SEQUEL TO A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

As already reported, a horse attached to a victoria bolted at Chowpatty on the 18th of last month. A Parsi named Merwanji Dadabhai Kapadia, aged 50, who was seated on a bench on the footpath was knocked down by the carriage, and sustained injuries He was taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital where his injuries were dressed, and he was then taken to his house at Khetwadi by his relatives, where he died on Friday night last. He was treated by Dr. Bhajiwala who has certified that death was due to injury to the head

MISSING REFORMATORY BOYS.

Some of the boys detained in the David Sassoon Reformatory were on Friday sent to work as usual in the Kohinoor Mills. At about 4 p.m. one of the boys, Sheik Ahmed Sheik Mahomed disappeared from the mill. Two other boys, Rajaram Ambaji and Abdha Yaoub were then sent in search of their comrade, but they too did not return. These boys were under orders of detention in the Reformatory for a period of three years.

AMUSEMENT.

"QUO VADIS."

"Quo Vadis" the greatest film yet produced was seen for the first time in India on Saturday night at the Excelsior Cinema Theatre. The film is a triumph in cinematography. It pictures one of the most thrilling periods in the world's history, taking us back over a thousand years to the days of Nero. Its setting is most realistic, the acting such as is seldom seen in the play-house. Only two of the six parts into which "Quo Vadis" is divided are being shown this week, and while those parts are not the best they are sufficient to show the excellence of the film which has been filling the cinema theatres in London during the last few weeks. Sienkiewicz's novel makes a good story for a picture film, and with fine acting and equally fine photography, we are given a picture play in which the interest will increase each week.

"Quo Vadis," although the principal attraction, is not the only film of interest. There is a very instructive series of pictures which takes the onlookers into the Government Printing Works at Washington and gives them a good idea of the process of printing from the setting of the type to the casting and printing. The works are among the most up to-date in the world. Pathe's Gazette, as usual, presents several features of interest, including some exclusive pictures of Scutari, and there is also the quaint little urchin Bobby in another of his successful escapades to provide amusement.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

DEATH SENTENCE ON MURDERER CONFIRMED.

Bala Rama, a dealer in charcoal, was sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Nasik to capital punishment for the murder of of Tukaram and Nathu, two cart-drivers of Manmad.

On January 14th, it appears that Tukaram and Nathu left Manmad for Malegaon to attend a festival taking with them their carts and bullocks. A couple of days later their bodies were found near the village of Sinde.

As a result of enquiries, suspicion rested on Bala, who, on the night of the murder, went to a house seven miles away from the scene of the crime in a cart driven by bullocks.

He was wearing a torn shirt, and had, wrapped in a cloth, three gold-ear-rings. The ear-rings were sold to a shop-keeper in the village next morning, from whom Bala purchased a new shirt. The accused, it was further ascertained, sold the cart and bullocks in the village, and departed to Nasik with the money. The ear-rings and the cart and bullocks were identified as belonging to the deceased men.

In his defence, Bala stated that the cart and bullocks were given him by Tukaram in satisfaction of Rs 100 which Tukaram owed him for charcoal supplied. The gold ear-rings were purchased by him from Tukaram.

An appeal against the sentence was made to the High Court, and the Chief Justice and Mr Justice Shah disposed of it on Saturday. Their Lordships confirmed the sentence passed on the accused.

POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION BY THE "RAILWAY TIMES."

At the resumed hearing of the case, in which Col.-Sergt. Instructor, John Martin of 'B. and C.' Companies of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, prosecuted Mr. Rodgers, Editor of the "Railway Times" and Mr. Moffatt, printer and publisher of the journal, for defamation alleged to have been committed in an article entitled "De Profundis" commenting on the conduct of the complainant and published in the issue on March 8th of the journal. Mr. Vicaji, pleader for the complainant began his address.

He submitted that in this case the editor of a paper had made a gross allegation and serious charges against his client, who was a soldier in the British Army on the very verge of his retirement, after putting in service of twenty-two years. If the accused had only had the patience to make inquiries regarding the matter he would have been in possession of the true facts of the case.

Mr. Vicaji then recited the facts according to his case. He said there were two articles defamatory to his client, that published on March 8th, and the next published on March 15th. Of these two the defence had dealt with only the first article, and have slurred over the second, which was in the words of Mr. Ross, one of the witnesses, the bitter part of it.

Then referring to the evidence, he said that Mr. Knight had a great interest in this matter. Firstly, Colour-Sergeant Martin showed that the responsibility for this affair rested on him (Mr. Knight). Secondly, the defence would uphold him, and he had been extolled in the article in a totally undeserved manner. It would be be found from exhibit B (a telegram) that the time of despatch was 4-10 which showed that the message must have been received about 4-40 or 4-50. This was corroborated by the books produced by Mr. Greenoop, of the Fire Brigade. This gave the direct lie to the evidence of Williamson, Game and Thomson. There was another discrepancy in the evidence of Mr. Knight and Williamson. Knight said that in the communication on the telephone there was mention made about the carrying party and Williamson denied it. Mr. Knight said he gave certain specific instructions to Williamson, but they did not mention anything of this to Mr. Martin.

Williamson and Game said that they had no conversation together when they left the Fire Brigade. Was it possible that they did not say anything about the conduct of Mr. Martin, which had been represented as having been so disgraceful ? And then both Williamson and Game said that they told Mr. Knight that Mr. Martin was disinclined to take up the funeral, and that Mr. Knight did not give any reply.

SENDING OF THE TELEGRAM.

Mr. Knight said that as soon as he finished speaking at the telephone he went to his desk, and wrote out the telegram to the Adjutant. The Telegraph Office was next to his room and there need not have been any delay in its despatch. But the telegram showed it was despatched only at 4'50 or so, and this showed that the visit of Williamson and Game to the Fire Brigade was about that time.

With regard to the alleged second visit of Williamson to Martin, it was a mere invention and a myth. Mr. Thomson of the Fire Brigade said that he was obliged to find out the Adjutant's telephone number, Williamson said he got the number from Martin. Then the evidence of the Fire Brigade men also showed that there was only one message and it was at 4-45 (S.T.).

Then again at the interview with Mr. Rodgers, Mr. Crawley says that Mr. Rodgers asked Williamson whether Martin knew that Smith was at Igatpuri, and Williamson replied that he must have known it as it must have been in orders. If Williamson had gone to Martin a second time as alleged, why did he not mention that ?

It was then stated in the article that Sergeant Martin received the telegram from the Adjutant at 4-45, and that he was alleged to have stated that he was too busy at the time, in a most unsoldierly fashion. And then to crown it all came in the parenthetical remark "Markee, he was smoking a cigar." The two telegraph peons had given evidence that the telegram was delivered at 10 o'clock the next morning.

It was then stated that Sergeant Martin placed all possible kinds of obstacles in the way. There was a sting in this. It was said that not only did Martin not help in the arrangements of the funeral, but went out of his way to make obstacles. It was not shown in what way he had made obstacles. Mr. Vicaji then read some of the other portions of the article also, and said that a person reading the article would consider Martin as a horrible man who ought not to have been in the Army at all. At the end, the writer called upon Major Hepper, Agent of the G. I. P., to bring Martin to book.

ARRANGEMENT OF FUNERAL PARTIES.

It had been attempted by the defence to show that it was Martin's duty to attend to the funeral. The Adjutant's circular showed that it was not so. And the orders were quite clear that it was not the duty of a Colour Sergeant-Instructor to collect men for a parade, and consequently also for a funeral party. Mr. Knight also admitted that it would be his duty to supply arms if a riot had occurred, and in the end admitted that the only objection to his arranging for the funeral party was the absence of the band. According to the Army Regulations, the Officer Commanding and the Colour-Sergeant of the company were solely responsible for the arrangement of a funeral party, and no other officer had any right to interfere in the matter.

Further, Martin had been granted permission to institute these proceedings by the Colonel of the Regiment, which showed that he has been totally exonerated in this matter. If it had been his duty they would not have given their consent.

About the conversation which the accused was said to have had with some men, it was only an attempt to make out that Mr. Rodgers had received some information about the matter. Crawley and Williamson contradicted each other on this point.

Then Crawley said that he was asked by Mr. Rodgers to obtain the opinion of the men on the line about the matter. What was the good of getting the opinion of the men ! They did not attempt to find out the facts.

At this stage the further hearing was adjourned to the 13th instant.

IN POSSESSION OF COCAINE.

Before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Chief Excise Inspector McCarthy charged Jagmohan Hariram with being found in possession of three packets of cocaine containing six grains without a license. The man was arrested in Dharamsey-road on Thursday and the three packets were found concealed in his *dhotur*.

The accused said that he was searched before Mr. McCarthy and nothing was found on him. When he was going away the excise sepoy picked up the cocaine packets from the road and re-arrested him.

Mr. McCarthy gave evidence that he saw the sepoy taking packets from the person of the accused.

The accused's pleader appealed to the mercy of the Court and requested that he might be let off with a fine.

The accused had one previous conviction against him for a similar offence, and the magistrate, therefore, sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs 75.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

N.-W. F. PROVINCE WHEAT.

The final forecast of the wheat crop of the North-West Frontier Province of the year 1912-13.

Taken on the average of the five years ending 1910-11, the area under wheat in the Province represented about 3-8 per cent. of the total area under wheat in British India. The ratio of the irrigated wheat acreage to the total wheat acreage (*a*) in British India and (*b*) in this Province in the same period averaged (*a*) 40-0 and (*b*) 34-7 per cent. respectively. In the North-West Frontier Province the ratio this year is 30-7 per cent.

Season.—In July and August the rain was copious and well distributed, except in the Peshawar Tahsil and in the Kohat and Bannu districts, where the rainfall of July was below the average: in September and October it was generally deficient and much below the average throughout the Province : absolutely no rain fell in Dera Ismail Khan during these two months ; November too was practically a dry month, and the rainfall of December and January was disappointingly small thus the expectations held out in the first forecast with respect to further sowings were not realised. Good and well distributed rain, however, fell in February improving the condition of the standing crop, while in March and April, though slightly below the average the rainfall was beneficial and assisted the crops in maturing. The season on the whole was very unfavourable.

Area.—The total area as now ascertained amounts to 879,000 acres against 1,203,100 acres in the preceding year and 1,033,300 acres in 1910-11. The gross acreage amounts to 26·9 and 15·2 per cent. less than that of last year and that of the quinquennial average respectively. The decrease is found both on irrigated and unirrigated areas, but mainly on the latter, and it is shared by all districts and agencies except the unirrigated area of Kurram and the irrigated area of Bannu. The most striking figures occur in Peshawar (—105,000 acres). Kohat (—71,700 acres), Bannu (—57,300 acres) and Hazara (—55,200 acres).

The irrigated and unirrigated areas compare with those of the previous year as follows :—

	1911-12	1912-13
Irrigated ...	284,700	270,100
Unirrigated...	918,400	609,400
	1,203,100	879,500

These figures show decreases of 5 per cent in irrigated and 34 per cent in unirrigated lands.

Outturn.—The total outturn of wheat works out at 194,849 tons, or 496 lbs. per acre, against 280,020 tons, or 521 lbs. per acre, in the previous year and 266,038 tons (or 577 lbs. per acre) in 1910-11. This is 30-4 per cent. less than last year and 21 per cent. below the quinquennial average. The yield was about average on irrigated lands in all the districts and agencies except Kohat, while on unirrigated lands, except in Dera Ismail Khan, it was generally below average. In the Hangu Tahsil of the Kohat District the outturn on unirrigated crops was very poor, being only 25 per cent. of the normal.

Prices.—Wheat sold in Peshawar at rates varying from Rs. 3-5-4 to Rs. 4-7-1 per maund against Rs. 2-10-8 to Rs. 4 last year. In Dera Ismail Khan it sold at Rs. 3-0-9 to Rs. 4-2-1 per maund against Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4 in the preceding year. On the whole prices ruled high throughout the year.

The general harvesting of the crop commenced on the undermentioned dates, which may be taken as normal:—

Hazara—15th May 1913.
Peshawar—1st May 1913.
Kohat—1st May 1913 on irrigated, 12th April 1913 on unirrigated.
Bannu—18th Agril 1913.
Dera Ismail Khan—20th April 1913
Tochi—15th May 1913.
Kurram—15th May 1913.

Mr. J. F. Valladares, formerly lecturer of the Madras Veterinary College, who recently returned from England after undergoing a course in Bacteriology, has been appointed Deputy Superintendent in the Central Provinces and Berar.

PIMPLES SPREAD DOWN SIDE OF FACE

Could Not Sleep at Night for Itching and Scratching. Spread to Head. Hair Began to Fall Off. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Cured.

20, Frederick St., Bradford, Yorks, Eng. —"Some two years ago I broke out down the side of my face with some pimples.

They got worse and they spread down the side of my face. I could not sleep at night for itching and scratching, and also got so I would not go out as I was a very bad sight to look at. It spread to my head and the hair began to fall off my head. I was told it was eczema. I commenced to try some salves and ointment but found that they did not do me any good but I got worse. I had several bottles of medicine that did not do me any good and I got downhearted about my case.

"I happened to see an advertisement about Cuticura Soap and Ointment so I thought that I would try them. Before I had used one set I was nearly cured. The second set my eczema was gone and my skin began to heal and my hair began to grow again. After using four sets of Cuticura Soap and Ointment I am perfectly cured and my skin is as smooth and clear as before I had any skin disease." (Signed) Fred Imeson, June 5, 1912.

No other emollients do so much for pimples, blackheads, red, rough skins and itching, scaly scalps. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. Skin Book, will be sent post-free on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

APENTA
BEST NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER
Ideal for daily use

THE HAIR TONIC FOR THE ORIENT

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, June 6. BOMBAY, June 7.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	73 3-16		3-16
3 do. Rentes.	85 1-4		1-4
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan... ...	88		unchgd
do. do. Gov. Securities.. ...	84 3-16		1-16
Bar Silver in London Spot	27 9-16		1-8
do. 2 months' hence ...	27 13-16		1-8
Bar Silver in New York	59 3-4		3-8
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·23	01	
do. do. at Berlin.	20·43 1-2	01	
do. do. New York	4·86 3-4		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4 1-2	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight...	4 1-4		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	4 3-3		1-8
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 5-8		1-8
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 3-4		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans. ...	3 1-2		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans. ...	3 1-2		unchgd

Bar Gold ...77-9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1s. 3 27-32d.
Closing tone of silver—Fall caused by absence of buying orders.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£	.....
Gold to Bombay	£	200,000
Gold Coin to Bombay.....	£	10,000
Silver to Calcutta	£	.....
Silver to Madras.....	£	.....
Silver to Ceylon.....	£	10,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady. Good business done.
Futures ...	Steady.
Manchester	Quiet with a limited enquiry.
Total Sales ...	15,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	5,000 "
Imports ...	4,000 "
Mid-Americans ...	6·67+01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	9 80 unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·40 +06	6·33 +05	6·28 +05
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·17 +04	6·10 +03	6·07 +03
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
6·06 +03	6·06 +03	6·07 +3	6·08 +3

New York 11 a.m., July 11·75, Oct. 11·19.
New York official Noon call July 11·74 Oct. 11·17.
New Orleans 10 a.m. July 12·11, Oct. 11·30

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	11,000
" Receipts at " last year...	3 100
" Exports to Great Britain ..	7,000
" Exports to Continent ...	1,000
Spot Cotton	12 10+20

Futures—Month of July 11·79+06
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·19+01

Advanced on foreign buying and declined later owing to bearish private crop reports.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ...	12 3-16 unchgd.
Futures month of July ...	12·11+05
Futures month of Oct. ...	11·27—01
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Quiet.

Bales.	
Week's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	52,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	37,000
Do. do to France & Continent.	20,000
Do. do to Japan	12,000
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports.....	337,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports.....	254,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS—

Bales.	
Total Actual Exports.....	3,000
Do. Forwarded.....	72,000
Do. Imports	31,000
Do. Stocks	1,068,000
Stock of Cotton in London	3,460
Coconada Fair Red C.I.F. London ...	5 1-8
Coconada Ginned do do ...	5 5-32
Western Good do do ...	5 11-32

Liverpool, June 6.

Tone Dhoories and Shirtings—Stagnant. No enquiry.

Tone Cloths.	Quiet. Prices firm.
Weft American "54" ...	11 3-4
Weft Egyptian "80" ...	18 1-2
Tone—Yarn—Market ...	Steady.
Weft Egyptian "32" ...	12 1-2
Twist "32" W T C...	10 1-4
Twist "32" B ...	10 3-4
Cloth Gunni's 20 36inch ...	13 3
Twist "36" W T C ...	10 1-2
Twist "36" B ...	11
Twist "42" ...	12 1-2
Twist American "60" ...	16 3-4
Twist Egyptian "60" ...	17 3-8
Twist Egyptian "80" ...	21 3-4
Grey shirtings 33 in. by 37 1-2 38 yds 16 by 12 8 lbs Red Heading	7 9
" " 44 in. by 39 yds 14 by 13-8 lbs ...	8 5
White Nainsooks 28 in. by 18 yds 16 by 13 to 16-15 Range ...	3 11
" Mull 28 in. by 18 yds 14 by 12 Green Ends ...	2 2 3-4
" Shirtings 32-35 in. by 42 yds Liepmans No 1500 ...	12 5 1-2 ex warehouse
40s Banner Mill Twist ...	10 7-8
Geo Mayall's Yarn ...	11
F. G. F. Tinnevely C I F—Liverpool ...	6 1-32
Buyers or Sellers ...	...Sellers.
months	June-July. pence

Water Twist American	30s.	10	
" " "	40s.	11 3-8	
Mule " "	40s.	11	
" " "	50s.	12 3-4	
" " "	60s.	14 7-8	
" " Egyptian	40s.	16 1-2	
" " "	50s.	17	
" " "	60s.	18	

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...	Nominal.
Do. Months— ...	.....
Do. Name of Ports—...	.....
Wheat White Karachi ...	37 1-2—1-2
Do. Months ...	June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—London—	Done and Buyers.
Wheat Red Karachi	...37 5-8unchgd.
Do. Month— ...	June-July. London—Sellers

Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe ...	Unchanged.
Do. Months— ...	
Barletto Russo ...	

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... Unchanged.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship.	...50 1-4 unchgd.
Do. Months—	... June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.	
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship	... 51 1-2+1-4
Do. Months—	... June-July.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.	
Brown Cawnpore	...46 1-2 unchgd.
Do. Months—	... June-July.
Do. Name of Ports.—Hamburg—Sellers.	

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship	...45 1-2unchgd.
Do. Months—	... June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Amsterdam.	Done.
Tone—Quiet.	
Linseed Calcutta	... 44 unchgd.
Do. Months—	... June-July.
London—Done—Sellers. Steady.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	... 42 1-4+1-4
Do. Months—	... June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers	

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market £ 6-11-6+0-1-0 June-July—Hull—Done—Easier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

Fair Rio Coffee ...	10 3-8 unchgd.

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ...	3 8 1-4+1-4d. June.—Value—Quiet.

METALS—

Copper Braziers ...	£ 81+1
Yellow Metal ...	d. 7 1-8 unchgd.
Standard Copper G M B ...	£ 66 3-8+3-8
Tin Plates I. C.Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs c. i. f. Liverpool ...	.....
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F.O. B. Antwerp.	5 0 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F. O.B. Liverpool ...	11 2 6
Basic Steel Bars, CIF, India....	5 16 3
Basic steel BarsBelgian C.I.F.	

FREIGHTS—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay—13s.—Value.

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C&F India(Double bags)..	13 4 1-2+3-4d.
Do. Months of Shipment. July-Aug.—	Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar O & F India	12 4 1-2 unchgd.
Do. Months of Shipments—June—	Nominal.
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ...	9 6 1-2—1-2d.
Months of Shipments ...	Aug.—Sellers.
9 8—Jd.—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.	
Tone—Opened easier. Closed quiet.	
E A B a Similar Crystals C & F India	13 10 1-2 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ...June-Augt.—Sellers.	
Tone—Quiet.	
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...	Nominal.
Month of Shipments ...	.....

Javar Sugar.—No change. Business very limited.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [June 7TH 1913.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
166 Bars Silver ..	3,75,000	London	M'cantile Bank
111 Bars Silver ...	2,25,000	do	Hongkong Bank
332 Bars Silver ...	7,50,000	do	Yokohama Bank
187 Bars Silver ...	3,75,000	do	Indian Specie Bk

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 5th June 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	...	.....
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	77	93,805

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

Bank of Ben. rate since 17th April 1913	6	p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 5th June	5	"
Bank of Mad. " " 4th June	7	"

EXCHANGE—

The market continues quiet and unchanged and there is little business passing either way.

We quote.—

T. T. on London	...1s. 3 31-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4d.
Credit 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. August.
Do, do France	... 171
Do, do Marks	... 139
Hongkong 30 days' sight	... 147 3-4
Shanghai "	... 231 1-2
Japan "	... 149 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened easier at 96 1-16 for Cash and the settlement and has declined 1-16 during the day, with sellers at the close at 96. Only a small business is reported.

We quote.—

Cash	... Rs.	96	0	0 } Sellers.
Settlement	... "	96	0	0 }

BULLION.—

Yesterday bar silver in London was 1-8 lower both for ready and forward at 27 9-16 and 27 13-16 respectively. New York was 3-8 down at 59 3-4. The local market opened at 69 15-16 ex duty for ready and 70 1-16 for the first settlement and closes steadier as under. A small business has been done. Bar gold is steady.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	24	0	6
Australian Gold	... "	24	0	0
Sovereigns Gold	... "	15	0	0
Silver (ex duty)				
Ready	... "	70	1	0
1st Settlement	... "	70	3	0
2nd Settlement	... "	70	5	0
Silver (cum duty)				
Ready	... "	79	7	0
1st Settlement March	... "	79	9	0
2nd Settlement	... "	79	11	0

COTTON

MARKET REPORT.—

The following are the lastest telegrams received here:—

WELD AND Co. :—(Liverpool):—At the close the market has a very good undertone. Market would have been better but for continued heavy straddle selling by same parties as yesterday. Very good spot demand continues. (New York):—Market closed very steady on shorts covering July New York. In Carolina and Georgia cloudy and cool. Light rains have fallen in Georgia and South Carolina.

GRUNING AND Co:—Extensive demand for cotton for actual consumption. Prevailing opinion is that a squeeze will be attempted in near months.

THEODORE PRICE:—Opinion bearish.

NORDEN AND Co:—There is a general desire to buy.

STERN AND Co:—New York market affected favourably by bears nervous in consequence of stocks decreasing.

The July position continues to improve in New York and Now Orleans, but there is little change in the later months. The local market on opening this morning was steadier, the quotation for fine Broach June being Rs. 287 and for fine Khamgaon Akola June Rs 251. There has been a fair enquiry by exporters for ready cotton, and some demand in the bazaar for new crop. Broach both old and new crop has firmed up during the day and rates close as under, the tone of the market being steady.

QUOTATIONS.—

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach ...	Rs. 290	Mar.
F. G. H. C. Bengals ...	" 240	Jan.

OLD CROP.

	Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach	291	June
do. Khamgaon Akola..	251-52	do
do. Bengal ...	238	do
Good Sawginned Dharwar ...	275	do
Good M G Coompta ...	277	do
Good M. G. Westerns ...	273	do
Good H. G. Westerns ...	266	do
Good M. G. Miraj ...	280	do

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone ...	Quiet.
Estimated Sales ...	6,000
Total Imports ...	Nil

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·40 unchgd	6·38 unchgd	6·23 unchgd
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec
6·17 unchgd	6·10 unchgd	6·07 unchgd
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·06 unchgd	6·06 unchgd	6·07 unchgd

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is quiet.

Ready ...	Rs.	7	6	0 B.T.
September ...	"	8	4	6 R.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market is quiet. We quote:—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs.	7	8	0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	"	8	9	0 B.T.
Yellow Gujrat	"	8	8	0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Steady.

Black Kutni ...	"	49	8	0
Yellow Higanghat ...	"	63	8	0
Yellow Secunderabad ...	"	61	8	0

POPPYSEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Ready ...	Rs.	11	10	0 B.T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone steady. We quote:—

Ready ...	Rs.	35	8	0

COTTONSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready ...	Rs.	26	0	0

GROUNDNUTS:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Bold ...	Rs.	49	8	0
Small ...	"	47	0	0

MOWRASEED—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

June—September ...	Rs.	8	1	6 R.T.

WHEAT:—

Tone—Quiet.

White Pessi 85 p.c. ready	Rs.	5	0	0 R.T.
White Delhi Sept.	"	5	10	0 R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	1,630
Bank of India ...	69 1-2
Eastern Bank ...	87
Indian Specie ...	67

MILLS.

	July.
David ...	515
Kohinoor ...	800
Manockji Petit ...	8210
New Great Eastern ...	252 1-2
Standard ...	1,385

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord	202
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre	173
Bombay S N Ordy ...	240
Colaba Land and Mill ...	147 July
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate	26
Treacher and Co ...	500

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley ...	587 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton ...	...	4,436	bales.
Wheat ...	...	16,630	cwts.
Linseed ...	...	8,54	"
Rapeseed ...	...	1,333	"
Gingellyseed ...	...	115	"
Poppyseed ...	...	751	"
Groundnuts...	...	840	"
Castorseed ...	...	4,246	"
Rice ...	...	5,256	"
Myrabollams. ...	...	374	"
Cottonseed ...	...	5,588	"
Mowrasced ...	...	306	"
Grain ...	...	2,932	"
Jowwar ...	...	112	"
Maize ...	...	Nil	
Barley ...	...	60	"

LONDON MARKETS.

[LONDON JUNE 7.] [BOMBAY, JUNE 8.]

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols.	13 9-16	1-8	
3 do. Rentes...	85 1-4		unchgd
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.	87 3-4		1-4
do, Govt. Securities	84 1-16		1-8
Bar Silver in London..	27 1-2		1-16
do. 2 months hence ...	27 3-4		1-16
do, in New York	59 5-8		1-8
Exchange on London at Paris.	25·22 1-2		1-2
do. do. at Berlin	20·43 1-2		unchgd
do do at New York	4·86 3-4		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 1-2	since	
do, Short London Bills, ...	17th Apl		
3 months' sight	4 1-4		unchgd
do, Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	4 2-8		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 5-8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 7-8		1-8
Interest at day-to-day Loans	3 1-2		unchgd
Interest 7 day Market Loans	3 1-2		unchgd

Bar Gold ...77-9 unchgd.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 27-32 unchanged.
Closing tone of Silver—Fall caused by absence of buying orders.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot ...	Quiet, Steady
Futures ...	Steady.
Manchester ...	.....
Total Sales ...	6,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	1,000 "
Imports ...	Nil "
Mid-Americans ...	6·69+02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown...	9 80 Unchged

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6 41 unchgd	6·39 —02	6·23 —01	6·17 unchgd
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	
6·11 unchgd	6·07 +01	6·06 unchgd	
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.		
6·03 unchgd	6·07 unchgd		

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	6,000
" Receipts at U. S. last year...	8,500
" Exports to Great Britain ...	4,000
" Exports to Continent ...	Nil
" Spot Cotton	12·10 unchgd.

Futures—Month of July 11·77—02
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·19 unchgd.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	12 2-16 unchgd.
Futures month of July ...	12·09—02
Futures month of Oct. ...	11·27+02
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Quiet.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Bales.	
Total into Sight ...	13,270,000
Egyptian Visible Supply ...	229,000
East Indian do ...	181,000
American do ...	2,437,000
Other do ...	141,000
Total Sales	58,000
East Indian sales	200
Total Speculation... ...	4,000
Do. Exportation	1,000
East Indian Export ...	Nil
Do. Indian Stock ...	7,000
Do. Forwarded Consumer ...	1,400
Do. Actual Exports ...	Nil
Do. Week's Imports ...	3,000
Do. Speculation	Nil
Americans Afloat	20,000
East Indian	7,000
Total afloat	115,000

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...	.....
Do. Months— ...	.....
Do. Name of Ports— ...	.....
Wheat White Karachi ...	37 1-2
Do. Months—June-July.	
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done and Buyers.	
Wheat Red Karachi ...	37 1-4
Do. Month—June-July—	London—Value.

Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe ...	Unchanged
Do. Months ...	.....

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...	Unchanged
Do. Months ...	.....

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ...	50 1-4
Do. Months— ...	June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers	
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ...	51 1-2
Do. Months ...	June-July.
Do. Name of Ports ...	Antwerp. Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ...	45 1-2
Do. Months—June-July.	
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers	

Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ...	45 1-2
Do. Months—June-July	
Do. Name of Ports—Amsterdam.—	Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.	
Linseed Calcutta ...	44
Do. Months— ...	June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers—	Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...	42
Do. Months— ...	June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed Market £ 6-11-6 June-July—Hull—Nearest value Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ...	10 1-2+1-8

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ...	3 8 1-4 June-July.—Value—Dull.

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar O & F India double bags.	13 3
Do. Months of Shipment July-Aug.—	Sellers.
Tone—Dull, buyers favour	
Hungarian Crystal Sugar O & F India ...	Nominal.
Do. Months of Shipments	
Tone—Dull.	
German Beet-root 88 p.c....	9 6
Months of Shipments ...	Aug.—Sellers.
9 7 1-2—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.	
Tone—Very dull, prices easier.	
E A B & Similar Crystals O & F India ...	13 9
Months of Shipments June Aug.—Sellers.	
Tone—Very Quiet.	
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...	Nominal.
Months of Shipments ...	.....
Java Sugar—Nothing doing.	

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, June 6.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports.	7,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	7,000 do
Exports to Continent ...	1,000 do
Spot Cotton at New York ...	12·10+20
Future Cotton at New York July	11·79+6
Future Cotton at New York October	11·19+1
Tone Market at closing Spot..	.....
Tone Market at closing Futures	.....
Futures closing tone ...	Steady.

General Tone Market opened:—Steady and early advanced on favorable cables, later declined owing to bearish private crop reports.

NEW ORLEANS, June 6.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans...	12 3-16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—July	12·11+5
Future Cotton at New Orleans—October	11·27+7
Future closing tone.—Quiet.	

LIVERPOOL, June 6.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market opened for spot.—Steady and closed steady.

The Liverpool market closed for futures—Steady.

The Liverpool market closed for East Indians.—Steady.

Total Day's Sales	12,000 bales.
Sales on Spec and export ...	5,000 "
Total Sales of Surats ...	.....
Total Day's Imports ...	4,000
Coconada Fair Red—Ldn. C. I. F.	5 1-32
Coconada Ginned—London C. I. F.	5 2-32
Good Bhownuggur ...	5 3-4".
Good Bengal	5 10-32d.
F. G. Bengal	5 14-32d.
Fine Bengal	5 18-32d.
Good Madras Westerns Ldn...	5 10-32d.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly L'pool C. I. F.	6 4-32d. Sellers
Egyptian F G Fair Brown ...	9·80
Mid American at Liverpool ...	6·67+1
Cotton delivery mid uplands Liverpool.	G. O. C.
Geo. Mayalls Yarns ...	11
40's Mule Twist (Bannermills).	11 1-8
Weft 54 American ...	11 3-4
Weft 80 Egyptian ...	18 1-2
Weft 32's	14 3-8
Twist 36	10 1-2
Twist 42	11 3-4
Twist American 60 ...	16 7-8
Twist Egyptian 60 ...	18
Twist Egyptian 80 ...	21 1-8
Tone of Fine Yarns— ...	.....
Tone of Coarse Yarns—	Steady
General Tone of Yarn Market—	do.
June-July	6·40+6
July-Aug	6·38+5
Aug.-Sept	6·28+5
Sept.-Oct	6·17+4
Oct.-Nov.	6·10+3
Nov.-Dec.	6·07+3
Dec.-Jan.	6·06+3
Jan.-Feb.	6·07+4
Feb.-Mch.	6·09+5

MANCHESTER, June 6.

Manchester Piece Goods Market—Quiet and only a retail business going on. Business very little doing in shirting Dhoories and Grey shirtings medium.

LONDON, June 6.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...June-July—Ldn.	43 10 1-2,,
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) .....June-July—Antwerp ...	45 3 "
Do. La Plata ...June-July—Antwerp ...	41 9
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Quiet.
Do. Tendency of the Market—	do
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes...June—	£ 24 2-6
do ... Aug.-Sept—	£23-10-0
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Steady.
Do. total afloat for U. K. ...	.....
Do. River Plate exports ...	.....
Poppyseed Canal ...June-July —Dunkirk...	65 Sellers.
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Steady.
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal June-July—Hamburg	46 6 "
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship June-July—Dunkirk ...	50 6 "
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship June-July—Dunkirk ...	51 3 "
Do. Ferozepore usual bold	.....
Do. Jamba Red— ...	.....
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Steady.
Cottonseed, Bombay parcels. June-July—Hull ...	£6-12-6,,
Do. Tone of Market at Close..	Steady.
Gingellyseed, Bombay 15 p.c. May-June.—London.	.....
Wheat, Choice white Karachi June-July—London...	37 9 "
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) June-July—London...	37 6 "
Do. Club No. 2,. June-July—London ...	37 9 "
Do. Choice white Delhi June-July—London—	Nominal.
Do. Tone of Market at Close	Steady.
Do. South Australian ...May—	38 Value.
Do. Rozario Santa Fe, 62 lbs. June-July—	33 do.
Do. do. Tone of Market at Close ...	.....
Do. Red Graded American per central ...	July 7 5 3-8
Do. Afloat to U. K. ...	.....
Karachi Barley ...June-July—London ...	24 6 Sellers.

LONDON, June 6.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F.O.B. Hamburg ...	Sellers. .....
German Beetroot, 88 per cent. F. O. B. H'burg. Aug.	9 7 1-2 "
" Closing Tone of Market.	Steady.
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) July-Aug....	12 11 1-4 "
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) May-June—	.....
German Closing Tone Market—	Quiet.
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F India July-Aug.	12 6 "
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India ...	.....
Do. Closing Tone of Market,	Steady.
Mauritius Crystals ...	Nominal.
Do. Closing Tone of Market..	.....
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— July-Aug.	13 6 "
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. & F. Calcutta (double Bags)— May-June...	.....
Do. Closing Tone of Market..	Steady.
Special Feature—General Report of Market ...	.....

LONDON, June 6.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta June...	Value 11 1 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta July-Dec.	10 10 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta June ...	.....
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi June...	11 3
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi July-Dec...	11
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi, ...	.....
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... June...	12 1 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta July-Dec...	11 10 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta... ...	.....
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. orKarachi June ...	12 3
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. orKarachi July-Dec...	12
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi June...	.....
Closing Tone of Market— Special Feature ...	Generally quiet.

LONDON, June 6.

METALS.

	£	s.	d.
Copper, Standard G M B ...	66	7	6
" Best English Selected.	74	0	0
" Braziers	80	0	0
" Tone of Market ...	Steady.		
Hard Spelter ...	20	0	0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool ...	215	0	0
Yellow Metal ...	7d.		
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 C., G. O. B 1 p.c. F O B L'pool ...	11	5	0
Basic Steel Bars, C I F Calcutta	6	0	0
Basic Steel Rods C I F Calcutta	6	10	0
Basic Steel Hoops C I F Calcutta	7	10	0
German Steel Sheets, F O B Antwerp	6	12	6
German Steel Plate F O B Antwerp	6	0	0
Belgium Iron Bar No 2 ...	5	10	0
Tin Plates, I C Coke 14 by 20, 112 Sheets in box C I F L'pool	0	14	3
Pig iron, No 3 Cleveland ...	3	1	6
Pig Iron No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro. ...	3	7	6
Pig Iron Gartsherrie ...	4	0	0
Lead Pig English	20	0	0
Tone of Steel Market ...	Quiet.		
Silver, Spot	27	9	16
" 2 months hence ...	27	13	16
Tone of Market—Quiet.			
Tendency for lower prices.			

LONDON, June 6.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot ...	27 9-16
Silver 2 Months ...	27 13-16
Silver Closing Tone of Market—Quiet	
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market ...	For lower prices.
Rentes 3 p. c.... ...	£ 85 1-2
Consols 2 1-2 p.c. ex div...	£ 73 7-16
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c....	£ 88
Sterling loan	£ 88
Govt. Securities 3 p. c. ...	£ 76
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c. ...	£ 64 1-4
Bar Gold per oz. ...	77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market	Steady.
Closing Tone of Finance

SPORTING NEWS.

RACING AT SIMLA.

FAVORITES BELIE BACKERS' CONFIDENCE.

INTERESTING SPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 7.

The race meeting has been brought to a very successful conclusion to-day with interesting sport. There was a large attendance, and the weather kept clear and cool. H. E. Lord Hardinge was absent, but Lady Hardinge was present for four events, after which Her Excellency presented the various cups to the winners. H. H. the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab was also present to see his cup run for. The Viceroy's band supplied the music.

Most of the favorites proved broken reeds, and two ponies at least caused suprise by by their form. There were two falls on the course to-day, but no one was seriously hurt.

The Totalisator dividends were very satisfactory to-day, going to prove that favorites belied the confidence placed in them.

The managements are entitled to every credit for the results of the meeting, considering they had so few horses up here.

THE PUNJAB CUP.—(1,400 yards.)
Capt J. Lee's Ringette 7st. 3lbs.....Jaffer 1
Capt. J. Lee's Son of a Gun 11st. 12lbs.
Capt. Holmes 2
Capt. C. Chesney's Dalmeny 10st. 5lbs.
Capt. Furnell 3

ALSO RAN :—Bindy 9st. 12lbs. carried 10st. 2lbs. fell.

BETTING :—Evens on Son of a Gun two against Ringette ; three Balmeny ; six Billy.

Biddy led from Dalmeny and Ringette but came down at the four furlongs post, when Ringette took the lead, and, despite Son of a Gun's challenge, won by two lengths. One length between second and third. Time—1 min. 35 secs.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 9 on each three rupees ticket.

GARRARD CUP.—(Five furlongs).
Sirdar Jewan Singh's Vigorous L. 9st. 10lbs.....Alladea 1
H. H. Kour Sahib of Patiala's Fortunio 11st. 7lbs.....Capt. White 2
Mr. S. Dembinson's Blucher 10st. 8lbs. Trahan 3

ALSO RAN :—Fourtunate Lady 10st. 7lbs, Winkey 8st. 3lbs. carried 9st. 2lbs.

BETTING :—Five to four on Fortunate Lady three against Fortunio ; four Blucher ; Fives Vigorous L and Winkey.

Fortunio at once assumed the lead from Fortunate Lady until at two furlongs Vigorous L overhauled the leaders in turn, and, keeping the lead for the rest of the way, won by half length. One-and-a-half length between the second and third. Fortunio fell after passing the post. Time—1 min. 8-3 5th seconds.

The Totalisator paid rupees 23.

SCHAIGER CUP.—(1,400), yds.
Major Bernard's Monty, 9st. 10lb..Trahan 1
Sirdar Jewan Seingh's Meazer, 11st. 8lbs.
Capt. White 2
Capt. J. Lee's Veto, 9st. 9lbs. .....Capt. Holmes 3

ALSO RAN:—Hyder, Beg 11st. 5lbs,

BETTING:—Twos against each Hyder Beg and Veto, five to two on Meazer, three Monty.

Monty quickly assumed the lead, followed by Meazer and Hyder Beg. After the first circuit Veto displaced Hyder Beg, but Monty kept his lead to the end, and won by one and a half lengths. The same distance separated the second and third. Time:—1 mins. 34 secs:

The Totalisator paid rupees 10.

TRADES CUP (five furlongs):—
Lalla Raghubor Persai's Mess Aliance 11st. 12lbs.....McNeilage 1
Sirdar Jewan Singh's Rose d'Or 7st. 7lbs
Allader 2
Thakore Sripal Singh's the point 11st. 3lbs.....Crowden 3
Sirdar Jewan Singh's Hopscotch 10st. 6lbs.....Capt. Holmes. 4

ALSO RAN: Birthday 11st. 12lbs Joybell 11st. 8lbs., Son of a Gun 9st. 5lbs.

BETTING:—Six to four on Mess Alliance; three against Birthday, fours the point Hopscotch, Rose d'Or and sixes the others.

Rose d'Or, attended by The Point, made the running till half way, when Mess Alliance caught up to them, and, coming round the home turn, led to the front and won by two lengths. Three-quarters of a length between the second and third. Time:—1 min: 7 secs:

The Totalisator paid rupees 7.

ARAB HANDICAP.—(Five furlongs.
Sirdar Jewan Singh's Padshah, 9st. 12lbs.
Capt. Turnell 1
Thakore Sripal Singh's Asfunder, 11st.
Capt. Holmes 2
Mr. Rosco's Asker, 10st.....Trahan 3

BETTING :—Evens on Asfunder five to four against Padshah, twos Asker.

Asfunder and Asker led out together and kept in front together till half way, when Asker tired away. Soon after Padshah went up, challenging Asfunder. There was a fine race home, Radshah winning by a head. Two lengths between the second and third. Time—1min. 13 3-5secs.

The Totalisator paid rupees 7.

CONSOLATION HANDICAP.—Four and a half furlongs.
H. H. Kour Sahib's Conquer, 8st. 8lbs.
Longstaff 1
Capt. J. Lee's Winky, 7st. 4lbs. Crawden 2
Sirdar Jewan Singh's Rust, 12st. 7lbs.
Capt. Turnell 3

BETTING :—Five to two on Rust ; threes against Conquer and each of the others.

Conquer rushed away, followed in order by Winky and Rust, and they preserved these positions all through, Conquer winning by two and half lengths. Four lengths between the second and third, Time—1min 3 3-5secs.

The Totalisator paid rupees 12.

Colonel Dick, the Inspecting Officer of the Frontier Corps, is proceeding to Chitral to inspect the Chitral scouts.

The new British India steamer "Malda" has run successful trials on the Clyde. She is intended for the London and Calcutta service of the company, and has large first and second-class passenger accommodation. She is 450 ft. in length, 58 ft. in beam, and of 8,200 tons gross and 11,000 tons cargo capacity. On the measured mile she maintained easily a speed of 13 3-4 knots, the machinery running very smoothly. One of her features is the "Inchcape" cabins —patented about a year ago by Lord Inchcape, chairman of the British India Line. Each of these inside cabins has a large, broad passage from the centre of the cabin to the inside of the ship and leading to a large port, giving as much light and air as if the cabin itself were at the ship's side. The "Malda" is the first of a number of her class which are now under construction for the British India service from London to Calcutta, to Karachi and Bombay, and to East Africa and Durban. She is expected in Calcutta on June 20th.

CRICKET.

R. I. M. OFFICERS vs. G. I. P. RY.

The G. I. P. Railway putting out a strong team including several players who have appeared on the quadrangular contest had an easy win on Saturday over the R. I. M. Officers at the Oval. Scores :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Vithal c and b Collins	19
George c Maundrell b Smith	5
Shivram not out	75
Alcock c Sharvell b Collins	1
Parekh not out	57
Lees, Amre, Ellara, Nagpurwalla, Langham, Gupte	Did not bat.
Extras	8
Total	164

(Inning's declared closed.)

R. I. M. OFFICERS.—1st inning.

Nicholl c Parekh b Nagpurwalla	2
Metcalfe c Alcock b Shivram	0
Sharvell c Parekh b Nagpurwalla	2
Osborne Smith c Lees b Nagpurwalla	13
Collins b Shivram	26
Maundrill ran out	0
Bonny b Nagpurwalla	0
Wood c Lees b Sharvell	0
Granless b Nagpurwalla	2
Wale b Shivram	0
Withers not out	9
Extras	10
	64

R. I. M. OFFICERS.—2nd innings.

Withers b Parekh	7
Maundrill c Langham b Parekh	36
Osborne-Smith c Langham b Vithal	10
Sharvell b Nagpurwalla	19
Collins b Parekh	1
Nicoll b Nagpurwalla	3
Metcalfe c Alcock b Parekh	2
Wood c Nagpurwalla b Parekh	0
Bonny c Nagpurwalla b Parekh	3
Wale b Parekh	0
Greenless not opt	3
Extras	6
	90

TELEGRAPH RECREATION CLUB VS. EASTERN TELEGRAPH C.C.

This match was played on the Oval on Saturday, and resulted in a victory for the Recreation Club by 60 runs. The scores were as follows:—

RECREATION CLUB.

Rodrigues b Murray	6
Francis b Coutinho	5
L. D'Souza b Coutinho	1
S. D'Silva c D'Silva b Coutinho	33
Moore c D'Cruz b Coutinho	12
De Smith b D'Cruz	5
Contractor b Coutinho	0
Talbot (Capt.) b Coutinho	9
Cabrol b Coutinho	2
Woollen Run out	5
Castell not out	0
Extras	19
Total	97

EASTERN TELEGRAPH C.C.

M. D'Souza b b w b D'Silva	1
G. Fernandes c Moor b Woollen	0
D'Cruz b Wooden	5
D'Silva b D'Silva	0
Coutinho b Contractor	12
Bridgeman b Woollen	0
Biron (Capt.) b Woolen	4
Bartlett C and Francis b Woolen	5
Hamee b Contractor	3
F. Fernandez not out	0
Vaz c Francis b Woolen	4
Extras	3
Total	37

The Recreation Club in their second attempt put up 86 runs, for 4 wickets; of which D'Silva scored 34, Moore 10, DeSmith 14, and Castell, not out, 15.

CRICKET FIXTURES.

R. I. M. OFFICERS C. C.

June 7th—G. I. P. Railway.
June 8th—Cox and Co.
June 15th—Customs.
June 19th—Police.
June 21st—Bank of Bombay.
June 22nd—Mr. Beadle's Team.
June 26th—R. G. A.
June 28th—National Bank.
June 29th—Mr. McCormack's Team.
July 5th—Sherwood Foresters.
July 6th—Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co.
July 12th—Cox and Co.
July 13th—Commercial Gymkhana.
July 20th—Combined Military Team.
July 27th—Commercial Gymkhana.
Aug. 2nd—National Bank.
Aug. 3rd—Customs.
Aug. 7th—Sherwood Foresters.
Aug. 9th—Bank of Bombay.
Aug. 10th—Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co
Aug. 16th—Y. M. C. A.
Aug. 17th—Mr. Beadel's Team.
Aug. 23rd—G. I. P. Railway.
Aug. 24th—*Combined Military Team.
Aug. 31st—*B V. A.
Sept. 3rd—*B. V. A.
Sept. 4th—Y. M. C. A.

DEPARTURES.

PER S. S. "MASSILIA" JUNE 9.

The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, will sail from No. 2, Shed Victoria Dock on the morning of the 9th instant with the following passengers. Medical Inspection will take place alongside the vessel at 11 a.m.

TO LONDON.

Kilby, Mrs R G — Turner, Mr E G
Lancashire, Mr J K

TO LIVERPOOL.

Mrs Cameron, Child and infant — Darby, Miss
Darby, Capt J — Darby, Miss
Darby, Mrs and Infant — Gough, Mrs and 2 children
Darby, Master

The safe arrival in Calcutta of the British oil steamer "Saranac" is a matter for congratulation to the captain and owners. The "Saranac," on her way to Calcutta, while rounding Ceylon, struck submerged, and uncharted and rock, presumably of recent coral formation, off Dondra Head. She grazed the rock amidships. The exact extent of the damage to the hull still remains to be ascertained, but so far as can be gathered says the "Statesman" if the Saranac had been an ordinary cargo boat she would have had to put into the nearest port or, possibly, might have had to be beached. An oil tank steamer, however, has an an advantage over a cargo boat in such a case as the experience of the Saranac proves. A certain amount of oil escapes from the damaged tank and is replaced by sea-water, but a point is reached at which no more water can get in. The "Saranac," despite her damaged condition, has safely completed her voyage to Calcutta, an achievement which is greatly to the credit of her captain and officers and all others concerned. Incidentally this case affords another proof of the value of wireless telegraphy. The Saranac was equipped with an installation, by means of which the captain was able to communicate with the representative of the owners, the Standard Oil Company in Calcutta.

CRICKET BALLS

BATSMEN DO NOT LIKE.

BY J. B. HOBBS.

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The balls batsmen do not like at the commencement of the season are so numerous and varied that a catalogue, instead of an article, could be filled with them: Bowling is then to the batsman the direct opposite of what the May-fly is to the trout-fisher. The eye, in a cricket sense, has been asleep all through the long winter months, and before it is wide enough awake to judge the flight of a ball at all well, the batsman often hears a sharp click behind which tells him in unmistak-able fashion that the ball he thought was just off the wicket had its own views on the subject. Stiff joints, slow and slothful after months of inaction, also enter in to the problem, and, aided and abetted by the as yet unready eye, make any passable bowling difficult and really good bowling practically unplayable. Then the bowler flourishes amazingly, especially if, as is so often the case, he is helped by a strong dash of what is Spring weather according to the calendar, but is really more suggestive of skating and hot chestnuts than cricket. Then wickets are cheap enough, and batsman after batsman looks in a puzzled sort of way at an imaginary spot on the pitch, takes a farewell glance at the scattered stumps behind him, and knows, to vary the words of the poet, "that the subsequent proceedings will interest him no more."

But batsmen soon find their normal form, and if the weather only behaves at all decently the balls batsmen do not like stand out clearly from the run of ordinary bowling.

I will commence with the insidious "lob," that interesting survival of the cricket of our forefathers. I have never seen or played against one of the real old "lobsters," so it is obviously impossible for me to say what modern batsmen would think of the trundling of a second-Walter Humphries. But I do know that when Mr. Simpson-Hayward takes, a turn with the ball and sends up that puzzling underhand stuff of his, he is not exactly beloved by a batsman who has played himself in and is collecting a nice lot of runs against orthodox bowling. Theoretically, a quick-footed batsman who can play back or forward with equal facility ought never to be in trouble against this underhand bowling. But in practice one finds that the sharp contrast in delivery and, the number of tempting opportunities prewily sented to "hit out and get out" make the lob-bowler a very real thorn in the side of a deserving batsman. Tired of making big hits all along the ground, only to see them always snapped up for singles by alert and well-placed fieldsmen, the batsman selects a promising "lob" or two and possibly clouts them for six a piece. Then he thinks he can hit them all "'ard, 'igh, an' often." When he is in this frame of mind a batsman is as clay in the hands of the lob-bowler, and is quite likely to dash out to the very next ball, miss it badly, and find himself ingloriously stumped yards out of his ground. It hurts a cricketer's pride to get out like this, and not all the sweet innocence of its languid and enticing flight will induce me to place the "lob" anywhere except in the category of balls batsmen do not like.

It may be going too far to say outright that any bowling which is mechanical is liked by batsmen, and that any bowling which is not mechanical is disliked by them. But this is true enough, in a general sense, as no matter how perfect the length and accuracy of bowling may be, the most such bowling can do in first-class cricket is to keep runs down. Not so the ball which has brains as well as muscle behind it, as this type of ball keeps the batsman playing strenuously all the time; and one never feels really at home against it. Colin Blythe excels in this clever phase of our national game. He adapts his bowling with wonderful skill to the known characteristics of individual batsmen, and often gets the best of wickets of pitches where a slow left-hander ought to be knocked all over the place.

All these brainy slow bowlers are addicted to the, to my mind, extremely reprehensible habit of tying batsmen up in knots. Every ball they bowl has a plot behind it. The bats man can only wait and watch each ball with care and vigilance, playing most of them with an amount of caution which appears simply ridiculous from the pavilion, and thinking his lucky stars if he is able to help himself to a safe single or couple every now and then. After a spell of this cricket "patience," the wily slow bowler is fully capable of bowling the bad ball on purpose. Quite unexpectedly he presents the worried batsmen with an ideal ball to hit, and has a man on the boundary to save the four if the stroke is a safe one, or to make the catch if the batsman has a hefty "dip" which just fails to drop the leather among the spectators.

So far, however, we have kept clear of the ball which a batsman has the best of personal reasons for disliking, and which, whatever else it may be, is most decidedly not on the slow side. A fast, erratic bowler on a fiery pitch is the most cordially disliked bowler known to cricketers as a whole, and for very good and sufficient reasons. Some of his balls take wickets, others take teeth, trim eyebrows, clip ears, dent shins, split fingers, smash nails and leave black-and-blue imprints on all parts of the human form divine. It is all very well to talk about hitting this sort of stuff; the trouble is that the ball is so often first with the hit. Then the bowler says, "Sorry, old chap," while the stricken batsman is wondering in a dim sort of way whether the bowler means to bowl him out or knock him out. Soon afterwards the groggy batsman sees a spurt of dust somewhere about half-way down the pitch, and then stars, many many stars, while a noise like a motor throbbing in his head completely drowns the "Very sorry, old chap" from the bowler. Balls like these are not liked, but I fancy the most hated one of all is not the whizzing rocketer which flies around the devoted head of the man with the willow. Such a ball, pitched short, gives a batsman time to avoid it onslaught. But the real villain of the piece is the very fast ball which rears up as a man plays forward to it or even attempts to drive if it is a little overpitched. Then one gets a species of cannon effect off the bat up into the face, sometimes under the jaw, and if there is a more cordially-detested ball than this in the game of cricket I have never heard of it.

Turning to orthodox fast bowling, I may say at once that any really fast ball which breaks a little is not liked by a batsman, and a fast ball which breaks more than a little is only liked by the batsman who is getting tired and does not want to bother the scorer any longer. That unplayable one which pitches on the leg stump and does with the bowler's arm a little is, however, the worst of all, and any batsman who manages to scrape such a ball off his wicket is entitled to congratulate himself. Sheer pace, too, enters into the argument. A very fast ball from a very fast bowler—mark the two "verys"—even if perfectly straight of irreproachable length, and guiltless of the least sign of break, is a mortal enemy to any batsman. But the pace must be terrific for this to be true on a perfect pitch, and my experience is that a ball of this type is extremely rare—perhaps the most rare in first-class cricket. A fast bowler who has a knack of popping in in these balls which exceed the speed limit even for fast bowling is a good man to have on your side, but he is a nasty person to bat against.

Yorkers may be either fast or not, but whenever met with they are troublesome. Some bowlers have mastered the art of delivering a yorker during a batsman's first over which is not kind of them. It is very necessary indeed for a batsman to watch most carefully the pitch of the first few balls he receives, and he does not like it a bit if he has to face a ball which drops close to where he grounds his bat. It is most inconsiderate to bowl such a ball before a batsman has begun to get his eye in, and the offence is aggravated if the pace is varied without any warning change in the action of the bowler. Such an unexpected yorker delivered fairly fast by a bowler whose normal pace is slow or medium is not good at any time, but it is a wicked thing to do early in an innings. It is one of the most effective methods of spoiling a potential century known in cricket, and is a ball I shall place on my batsman's black list without the least compunction. While I am about it I may as well include in the same category all balls delivered with intent to deceive by concealed alterations in pace. As a matter of fact, however, there are few bowlers who can make an appreciable change in the pace of a ball without giving the batsman some inkling of what to expect; but there are many I could name who vary their pace quite enough to bother a batman without any apparent change in their run or delivery.

The ball that shoots is hated, of course, but does not demand serious attention, as it is never seen on a first-class pitch, and the batsman who loses his wicket on his native village green to a "shooter" which did not rise an inch after it pitched has my sincere sympathy. The mere idea of such a bowler makes me feel distinctly uncomfortable, yet thousands of brave and hardy "half-day cricketers" face the "shooter" without a qualm. They also face other weird and wonderful balls which owe their effect to a rough-and-ready playing pitch, and I am sure that these bold batsmen are entitled to more credit than they get.

But I am digressing from my subject, so will make a quick return with the assistance of the "googlie." Here we have a ball of comparatively recent introduction which is thoroughly disliked by most batsmen. How far is this feeling due to the inherent difficulty of the "googlie"? Let us see what the ball is like. It may fairly be defined as a ball delivered in such a way that it may break in either direction without any change in the bowler's action. It would be better to say any perceptible change and best of all to say any change perceptible to some batsmen. Personally, I can nearly always tell which way a "googlie" will break from the moment the ball leaves the hand of a bowler. The ball then becomes just an ordinary break ball, and can be dealt with accordingly. It can often be punished severely, as length is so frequently sacrificed to obtain the "googlie" effect. Dr. Hordern, the famous Australian bowler, keeps the most consistent length with his "googlies" I have ever seen, and his action is also very baffling.

As things go in cricket the "googlie" is quite a novelty. Plenty of capable club cricketers have never faced a real "googlie" bowlers now playing in county cricket could in their lives and the "googlie" be numbered easily on the fingers of one hand. It follows that a man concludes he has something new and wonderful to contend with when called upon to bat against a "googlie" bowler, and as confidence means so much to a batsman, he is half out before he takes his guard. The other half of him is very soon accounted for when he begins to worry about which way the ball will break, and the "googlie" claims yet another victim. Why? To my mind, merely on account of the terrors associated with its name, and to a certain extent on account of its novelty. When "googlie" bowling becomes more general as I suppose it will, we shall have a better opportunity of judging it on its real merits. At present although batsmen hate the stuff, I really think they are unduly prejudiced on the point. If they leave off worrying about what may be "on" the ball, and treat that as an unknown quantity until the ball pitches, or practice enables them to make correct forecasts from the bowler's action they have more than half solved the problem of the "googlie." At first, most decidedly, they should rely exclusively on watching the ball from the pitch, and they must decide before the ball pitches whether the length calls upon them to go out and smother the ball by forward play, or stay at home, play back, and watch the ball up to the last fraction of time allowed.

From "googlies" to "swervers" is an easy and natural transition, as both balls are modern, and have been evolved mainly with the idea of providing effective variations from orthodox bowling for use on perfect pitches. There is the additional point of resemblance that the action of the bowler is in each case calculated to deceive, but in this respect the "swerver" is much more effective than the "googlie." No batsman can tell from the bowler's action which way a ball is likely to swerve, and, to be strictly accurate, many bowlers do not know themselves whether the ball will swerve in from the off or from the leg—the trundlers who can make a ball swerve at will in either direction are very few and far between. An expert eye can often see all there is in a "googlie" but the "swerver" defies anticipation, frequently, as already remarked by the man who bowls it. But when the conditions are on the side of the trundler and enable him to make a ball swerve considerably, then I have no occasion to think twice about writing down the swerving ball as one which batsmen do not like.

A batsman has quite enough on his mind without the added worry of bothering about a ball which comes at him more or less like a boomerang although, in my opinion, the extreme "swerver" is not the most dangerous of the tribe. The one that swerves a little, just when you least expect it, is the ball batsmen have no use whatever for. The decided "swerver" is puzzling and a nuisance, but is apt to defeat itself by its own magnitude. Yet whether a ball swerves little or much, it requires watching with extreme care. You want to see the willow meet the leather every time when a gentleman is serving up a selection of "swervers," for it is so easy and fatal to hit where the ball is not when coping with this elusive specimen of the bowler's cunning. There is always the consolation, however, that the many imperfectly understood factors mixed up with the gentle art of swerving are not unlikely to work out in favour of the batsman at times with the joyful result that a ball devised to dive and twist in unholy fashion proves to be a nice friendly ball, which goes pop to the boundary, where all good balls —batsman's good balls—go with docile celerity. The proportion of such balls among "swervers" is by no means insignificant, even when bowlers who "can" make a ball swerve are operating with the leather, and if the digression is pardonable I should like to submit this point to the careful consideration of young bowlers who may be languishing under attack of "swerve on" the brain.

Sometimes a batsman is subjected to a succession of similar balls not dangerous or troublesome individually, but which are intended to have a culminative and collective effect by no means to the liking of a batsman. What is well known as the off theory is the oldest example of the kind but it is almost played out by now, and is no longer resorted to systematically in first class cricket. An occasional spell of it may be tried with the idea of trapping a batsman who is well set, but modern, quick-footed batsmen have developed too many punishing strokes for the "off theory" to prosper. There is no risk in leaving the dangerous ones alone, and when the right one to hit comes along, a first-class bat has such a variety of strokes at his command that he can often place the leather hard, low, and true, clean through the carefully-arranged fieldsmen and away to the boundary.

Even the veriest tyro can indulge in a policy of masterly inactivity which reduces bowling on the "off theory" to a farce, for if the batsman simply refuses to "nibble at" anything pitched outside his off stump, the bowler must adopt some other method of attack, or he will never get his man out. Altogether, this type of bowling is so tedious and trying to a batsman's patience that few have the temperament which enables them to do anything except dislike it. The crowd, too, thoroughly dislikes trundling which really amounts to nothing more than a test of patience between batsman and bowler, and it cannot be good for the game when, instead of runs mounting up and wickets tumbling down in healthy, exciting sequence, we hear angry cries of "Bowl at the wicket" from disgusted spectators.

The same is even more true of the "leg theory," an Australian invention. My opinion is that the "leg theory," as seen when a bowler of the calibre of Armstrong is exploiting it backed by such grand fieldsmen as he has at his disposal simply kills cricket. The point is that no batsman can hit with such accuracy and judgment on the leg-side that he dare take liberties with a succession of balls pitched up to leg with the idea of tempting him. His leg-side is his "blind side" to an extent which renders it impossible for him to attempt to score unless he is prepared to take an altogether undue risk of losing his wicket. Consequently, he simply stands bat in hand and looks idly on while ball after ball goes by outside his leg stump into the wicket-keeper's hands. He can do this for a month without the least fear of losing his wicket, and as he must be got out for the game to proceed, it simply means that the bowler is forced sooner or later to bowl at the sticks. The sooner the better, as, surely, there is no more unedifying spectacle in cricket than the sight of a batsman compelled to leave active participation in the game to the bowler and wicket-keeper. It makes a batsman feel that he has been forced into some strange new game which is not cricket when he has to behave in such a manner, and if only for this reason the "leg theory" must be judged guilty of providing an abundance of balls batsmen do not like.

It may sound odd for a batsman to complain about bowling which, if he is content to leave it severely alone, does not endanger his wicket in the least. But the complaint is, nevertheless, well founded, because every ball bowled at cricket should contain either potential runs or the possibility of taking a wicket. Many deliveries fall short of this ideal by accident, and this is all part of the game proper. But such is not the case when bowling is deliberately systematized with the idea of of rendering it unsafe to touch, but quite safe if ignored. The doom of cricket is in sight when such a practice becomes at all common, and a batsman can hardly be expected to rejoice at the prospect, even if it does enable him to be "not out" as often as he pleases. It all comes to this—a batsman is entitled to recent bowling which is obviously planned with the set purpose of rendering run-getting too risky to be worth attempting, but which quite unable to take wicket on its merits. An occasional ball delivered to tempt a batsman is quite another matter—the trouble is when the thing is reduced to a system and carried to excess.

The ball which gets a batsman out "leg-before" is next on my list, and might have been dealt with earlier, for there can hardly be a ball more universally detested by batsmen as a whole. From a batsman's point of view the ball which should send the umpires hand up for "l-b-w" is seldom bowled that it amounts to a curiosity. What really happens is (again, mark you, from the batsman's view-point) that the umpire and the bowler are victims of a singular optical illusion extremely prevalent on cricket grounds. It is most annoying to get a whack on the shins which causes more than a passing twinge, even through the best of pads, and to have the blow rubbed in by an adverse "l-b-w" decision. One would think that the sight of a poor wretch dancing on one leg and apparently trying to nurse the other under his arm would soften the heart of the most unrepentant bowler.

But, no: it's "How's that"? and out you limp, an irate victim of one of the most unpleasant balls a batsman meets with during his career. Of course, you are not out—one never is under such circumstances; but you have to go, all the same. For an hour or so afterwards you answer all inquiries with a positive assertion that the ball really pitched somewhere in the next parish, and must have hit a brick or something to have broken in anywhere near the wicket. You feel better as the bruise heals and in a day or two, on turning the matter over calmly in your mind, you remember that you did just step in front of your wicket a little, that the ball was too quick for your bat and that perhaps —yes, well, you might have been really out, after all. "It pitched on the blind spot, and I never saw the ball," is a remark often heard when a batsman is unbuckling his pads in the pavilion. No doubt a batsman does not like this ball, but he must put up with it, as it is part of what I should call the mechanism of cricket. Every batsman has his "blind spot," but those who indulge in the old-fashioned long, forward lunges are particularly weak in this respect. Their style prevents them from obtaining the least sight of the ball when it pitches; what they really do is to push their bat forward in the direction where they hope the ball will be. On perfect pitches this works out well enough time after time, but it always means leaving something to chance which ought to be dealt with scientifically. By judiciously mixing back and forward play a batsman can bring his "blind spot" to the verge of complete elimination and thus remove a fruitful cause of balls batsmen do not like.

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THE
Bombay Gazette.
Monday, 9th June, 1913.

THE BAGHDAD AND PERSIAN GULF SETTLEMENTS.

TOWARDS the close of last month some of the London papers published forecasts of the new British understanding with Germany and Turkey regarding the construction of the concluding section of the Baghdad railway to the Gulf, where a terminus has been under discussion since a representative of the Berlin Syndicate interviewed the Sheikh of Koweit on the point a dozen years ago. But the particulars cabled out were not reliable enough for a discussion of an agreement in which Bombay is interested as the principal partner in the commerce of this classic estuary, and we preferred to await official confirmation. This has now been received through the medium of Sir Edward Grey's speech on the estimates of his department, when he took the opportunity of outlining the chief factors in a document which has reached the preparatory stage, and will presently be notified by the two Powers concerned. It is a compact between Great Britain, and the Ottoman Government to which Germany is a consenting party as indicated by the statement made in the Reichstag a day or two later, and it will be a final settlement of questions under consideration and comment since the Emperor persuaded the ex-Sultan of the advantages of railway extension in his Asiatic Provinces.

The points now decided, and embodied in the protocal may be briefly summarised as follows: Great Britain waives her right to participate in the construction of the Gulf section, on the condition that Basra is to be the terminus, and that it shall not proceed to any port on the littoral without her consent, a proviso which may not be enforced because the idea of a sea-limit has been abandoned for political reasons. British interests on the Baghdad Railway Board are to be represented by two English directors, whose business will be to see that differential rates are not applied to any of our national productions transmitted by the line, though the agreement will contain specific provisions on this point. They will be subordinate to the Foreign Office, reporting to it any infractions of the schedules adopted, so that diplomatic action may be taken should the necessity for it arise. It is not anticipated, however, that eventualities of this kind will happen, because the Germans are naturally desirous of attracting British Commerce to their line, and the imposition of discriminating tariffs would certainly defeat that objective. Still, as Sir Edward Grey put the position, it is well to be prepared for developments, and the presence of two British representatives at Board meetings will act as a preventive to any undue appreciation in rates. Concerning the area wherein our protectorate has been unchallenged for centuries, and in which there can be no division of interests with another European Power, the Foreign Secretary was able to announce that Turkey had recognised the agreement made with the Sheikh of Koweit ten years ago which places his territory under the guardianship of the Government of India, and prevents the alienation of any part of it for railway or strategic purposes. A good deal of discussion has centred around the future of this coveted strip of the Gulf littoral since the German tour to it in the early years of the present century was promptly followed by Lord Curzon's declaration that the Chief had been taken under British protection, and would follow the counsels given to him by the Bushire Residency. Maps and geographies were consulted both at Berlin and Constantinople with a view to demonstrating that Koweit fell within the Turkish boundary, and that, if the Ottoman Government were disposed to decree that it should become the terminus of the railway, any protests to the contrary might be disregarded. The point has now been settled by the recognition of the shadowy suzerainty claimed by the Turks, on the condition that the 'Curzon Agreement' remains intact, or to put it in straighter phraseology, Koweit becomes an outpost of the Indian Foreign Department which will fend it from molestation, and prevent the Sheikh from being exploited for concessions which might not coincide with our national interests. This settlement was one of the most important features in Sir Edward Grey's pronouncement, because it works the continuity of the policy which has brought peace and prosperity to the estuary wherein we succeeded the Portuguese, and for which we were prepared to fight when France and Russia were questing its shores for coaling stations, before the *entente* had appeared on the political horizon and left but one issue for solution with the Republic—the Muscat gun trade.

When the agreement with the Ottoman Government has been executed on the lines thus indicated, Great Britain will assent to the proposed increase in the Turkish Customs duties, and there is no doubt that this important reservation will influence the final result because local finance wants new sources of revenue, and this is the principal one available. The original intention of the Powers was to earmark this expansion for the better administration of Macedonia, with a view to preventing its absorption by the German Railway Board for the kilometric guarantees and expenditure on construction. But the future of the Turkish province has been settled by the peace negotiations in London, and it will not appear in the new map of the Ottoman Empire, hence it is likely that a moiety of the projected increase in the customs may be diverted for the completion of the Baghdad line if there has to be a revision of the present sureties as a result of the territorial adjustments authorised by the London Conference. The last issue of railways bonds to the value of eight millions sterling was secured on the allocation of the surplus revenue from the national debt fund; but it is possible that this margin may disappear under the new financial arrangements now contemplated. Hence the enhancement of the Customs tariff becomes an important factor in the situation, and Great Britain has made clear that she will not consent to the proposal unless the Anglo-Turkish agreement is satisfied on the bases outlined in the Foreign Secretary's speech. We are now in possession of the conditions upon which the line is to advance to Basra, and, as they have been practically accepted by the German Government, there is nothing to hinder its advent thither if the financial problems which environs it can be solved. And they were evidently formidable enough to influence the British decision to decline a partnership in the construction of the terminal section, which will have to be carried through by a co-operative understanding between the two Powers concerned on terms not yet disclosed. The net results of those prolonged negotiations were sketched in Sir Edward Grey's speech, and they may be regarded as satisfactory because the contemplated agreement will obliterate one cause of Anglo-German friction which has produced many Anti-English polemics in the Berlin official press. The All-German line may now progress towards its destination without hindrance, so far as we are concerned, because British interests have been safeguarded as fully as circumstances would permit, while the opportunity has been used for the evolution of an Anglo-Turkish understanding which secures our predominancy in the upper waters of the Gulf, and finally extinguishes the Germanic visions of a port upon its littoral for strategic and commercial purposes.

INDIAN ARMY TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

THE excellent work, which has been done in the British Army by the "Royal Army Temperance Association" is recognised everywhere in India, but it is not generally known that a similar association has been formed for the Indian Army. The latter, which is known as the "Indian Army Temperance Association" is in fact only a young institution, having been formed at Patiala about twelve months ago, but the publication of its annual report gives it an opportunity of obtaining a publicity, which it has not hitherto received. Many people will be somewhat surprised to hear that propaganda of this kind is necessary amongst the Indian Army; but presumably we may take it that the 112 retired native officers, who assembled at the inauguration of the Association, and with whom the movement originated, believed that there was a field, in which its work was required. Unlike the R. A. T. A., however, the I. A. T. A., does not confine itself to work among men, who already wear His Majesty's uniform. It has given itself a wider scope, and its object is to undertake propaganda among the classes from which the Indian Army is recruited. It seeks to ensure that young men, who take up military service as a profession, shall be youths, to whom drink has never become an attraction. Sir O' Moore Creagh, who was present at the inauguration of the Society, and who has accepted the post of President, then said that he believed such an association would do incalculable good in checking the use of intoxicating liquors and drugs. On this point the report itself says:—"It has often been stated that drunkenness is not prevalent in regiments of the Indian Army, and that, therefore, a temperance association is not necessary. This is true to some extent, but it has been noticed by many, who are in a position to do so, that the drink habit in the country is on the increase, and, therefore it is the duty of the Army to see that this evil does not take a hold amongst its members, and to show a good example to the civil population." Hence an appeal to all Sardars and ranks of the Indian Army to co-operate. Branches now exist in 21 units of the Army, and in three of the Patiala Imperial Service regiments, the total number of members being 4,420. That in such a short time the Association should have established itself in so wide a sphere is very creditable, and speaks for the earnestness of its officers. We hope it will soon be possible to say that it is exerting a beneficial influence throughout the Indian Army and the troops of the Native States.

IMPORTANT WORK ABOUT ISLAM.

WITH the fifteenth part just issued the Encyclopædia of Islam, that reference work of everything connected with the religion of Mahomed, completes its first volume of nearly a thousand large octavo pages, but brings the work only to the fourth letter of our alphabet. The first letter indeed required more than half of this volume as so many of the important things in Islam seem to commence with the initial letter. The comprehensiveness of the work may be judged from the fact that there are articles on Arabia and Arabi Pasha, Algeria, and Bombay, on Astrology and Astronomy, on Alla, the Mahomedan name for God, and on Alif Luila, and the famous Arabian Nights. The article on Arabia, the cradle of Islam, is really a treatise, minute and masterly upon which several foremost continental scholars have collaborated, and is worth reprinting separately as we know of no one book which treats like it of so many subjects connected with that famous land, in the light of recent research and with the authority of such names as De Goeje, Hommel, Brockelmann, and Moritz. The article on the Arabian Nights by the Danish scholar, J. Gestrup of Copenhagen is a marvel of comprehensiveness, and gives in four pages the latest information about the origin and final reduction of these famous tales rarely to be met with anywhere in such convenient form. It is even superior to M. de Goeje's masterly article on the same subject of thirty years ago to our great Encyclopaedia. Bombay has a place in this work, because one of its chief objects is to treat of Islam geographically in the various places and nationalities where it is to be found flourishing at the present day. Mr. J. S. Cotton, the best authority in Indian geography and topography as the editor of the "Imperial Gazetteer," treats concisely but interestingly of most Indian cities and provinces, and tells us all that is worth knowing about Islam in them. Indian history is also well treated in this work as was but proper, for Islam has played a large part in the past of this country, and many of its greatest saints and scholars and sovereigns have laboured for it in this land. Akbar receives scant notice, and is dismissed in less than a page, but this may be said to be commensurate with the slight regard that enlightened monarch had for Islam. But Aurangzeb, that most zealous Islamite ruler, receives ample notice at the practised hands of the late Mr. Irvine than whom few were better and more intimately acquainted with that monarch's reign. Indeed Mr. Irvine had prepared an even longer article than the one given here, that was printed in full last year in the "Indian Antiquary." We are glad to find Mr. T. W. Arnold's name now associated with that of Dr. Houtsman, an editor of this very important work which, when complete in about a decade hence, will be a credit to the united scholarship of Europe. It is really an international work as scholars of almost all European countries are taking a part in its production. It is published simultaneously in three languages, English, French, and German, and is indispensable to all those who desire to study authoritatively Islamic lore in its multifarious forms.

PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

Reading a Company Prospectus or its Report when it has been very successful is often most entertaining, even if a rosy halo of romance seems to float round it. The Pacific Phosphate Company offers a case in point, for it records a marvellous development from what many people would call next to nothing. There are two small islands in the Western Pacific, almost under the Equator, Ocean and Nauru Islands, one British, the other German. We learn from the "Times" Financial supplement that these portions of land hold a store of phosphate of lime which the wise know to be mineralised 'guano,' for thousands of years ago flocks of sea-birds haunted the islands and left these deposits. Neither the inhabitants nor outsiders suspected anything of their value, until the knowledge came somehow to the notice of the Company promoter, and in 1900 operations that have apparently proved most profitable were begun in these islands. The natives are described as being then in a primeval condition which probably means that they were unconscious of the wealth heaped up at their doors. Now, if they do not own it, they at least benefit indirectly by all that has been done to exploit the phosphate of lime. They can marvel at, and enjoy the electricity that supplies light, ice, and telephones, they can admire the billiard-rooms and libraries that have sprung up to occupy the leisure of the workers in their lime treasure, and can have foreign goods from the ships that lie in the deep moorings that the Company have provided. The Company paid 30 per cent dividend in 1911, and though in 1912 it gave 25 per cent to the shareholders, more money is now wanted. Last June an issue of 100,000, £1 shares was authorised, but they have not yet been offered to the public. The money is needed for erecting more drying plant and other installations that are demanded in consequence of the Company having acquired interests in other phosphate enterprises. It is apparently a case of much will have more, and, once having started such a good "find" 25 per cent must seem but a small beginning to these fortunate people. The man of science and the merchant are said to have civilised the aboriginies, and they certainly have illustrated what use they could have made of their resource had they only realised the treasure that lay at their feet.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. "Persia" arrived in London on the afternoon of the 6th inst.

CAPTAIN W. Lumsden, C. V. O., R. N., sailed for London on Saturday, by the s. s. "Salsette".

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

KING'S VISIT TO BERLIN.

FRENCH ARMY BILL.

RUSSIA'S NAVAL PROGRAMME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, May 24.

The general impression of the state entry of the King and Queen from the moment the Royal train showed in the distance to the dismissal of the smart guard-of-honour in the courtyard of the palace was one of sunshine and smiles. It began when, at the very moment the train was entering the Lehrter Station, the sun played through the glass roof and revealed a couple of hundred passengers by an outgoing local train who had clambered on the roof instead of taking their seats. The sun revealed their presence to the Kaiser, and he smiled as they broke into cheers. It ended when a man of the guards' band, with a pompous but practised jerk, to the real amusement of the King and Queen, gave the first notes of the resounding march with which the men marched away. Every thing passed off without a hitch. The weather was that of a beautiful spring day, and the thousands who watched the German Emperor and Empress and their Royal guests pass gave three "Hochs!" with an energy and enthusiasm unprecedented. The smoothness with which all the arrangements were carried out, when one considers the multitudinous numbers of troops standing in double files along the three thousand yards of the route, massed in the station, near the Brandenburg Gate, in front of the palace, and within the court, surprised even those experienced in the powers of organisation of the Prussian military chiefs. The Pariserplatz Square, just inside the imposing doric columns of the historic gate is lined with princely palaces, the roofs of which carried far fewer sightseers than many lower down Under den Linden where £1 was paid for a single place. These palatial roofs were prettily decorated with festoons and flowers. The balconies were also covered with garlands whilst from several hung rich multi-coloured Oriental rugs and old French and Flemish tapestries a custom dating back to the oldest pageants of the Prussian Court. Below, where the fountains played amid beds of pansies a few hundreds of specially privileged persons gathered behind the smart cavalrymen the Guardes du Corps and the Dragoon Guards. Between the broad paths redsand had beennewly spread making impossible the slightest slip on the part of the famous mettlesome black Flemish horses drawing the Royal carriages.

At least half of Berlin took holiday on the day in order to witness one or other of the many imposing state entries, and follow the movements of the score of Court motor cars. Besides the three Emperors in the persons of King George, the Emperor William, and the Czar, Berlin houses three reigning German princes, and sixteen other princely guests, not counting a number of princesses. From nine o'clock till twelve the Emperor was occupied in meeting his royal guests and accompanying them to the palace. Indeed, the arrivals at one period were so frequent that His Majesty, in order to economise the time, changed from one uniform to another in the princely suite of rooms at the Anhalter Station. The police were again exceedingly tactful, regulating the traffic without any sign of harshness, allowing the crowd to stand six and eight deep all the afternoon, on both pavements, in order to obtain close and unbroken views of practically all the personages present for the wedding festivities. People sitting on the balconies at the cafes were constantly climbing on chairs and tables, and giving cheers as the King and Queen, the Kaiser, and the Czar, were driven past only eight or ten yards away. For three miles along the route through Charlottenburg, where the King and the German Crown Prince passed to the races, there was a crowd eight deep an hour before the royal cortege arrived. Postcard photographs of the British Sovereigns are a very popular article of sale, and silk Union Jacks displayed in a couple of haberdashers, shop-windows in the Friedrichstrasse, and sold as handkerchiefs. There was indescribable mirth among the crowd near the palace entrance when immediately following the arrival of the stately Dowager Duchess of Baden, the Kaiser's aunt and the oldest living of the Hohenzollerns, came a simple hand-cart, with a sacking cover containing the boxes and portmanteaux of the bridal pair bearing their initials and coronets.

After meeting the Czar, the English King motored back alone with a member of his suite, a number of cars bringing the princely and other high personages being behind them. In the Prince Albrechtraise the King's chauffeur, who was trying to get back to the castle as quickly as possible, found himself in the midst of a huge crowd following on the heels of the troops who were moving off. The car could not get forward, and the other cars behind were brought to a standstill. The King was recognised by the crowd, who pressed round the car waving hats and cheering. The little scene lasted five minutes, and then the chauffeur was able to push his car backwards out of the impasse, and resume his journey to the Schloss The King was heartily amused at the predicament. The Emperor and the Czar reached the Castle at noon. When their four-horse carriage arrived opposite the Lustgarten, where the Alexander Regiment of which the Czar is honorary colonel, was drawn up, it passed along the line at a walking pace, and then entered the gate of the Castle. At the windows were standing the Empress, King George, (who, as stated, had got back before the Czar), Queen Mary, and the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, and the members of the Royal Family, who all waved their greetings to the Emperor and the Czar, who smilingly returned them.

THE BALKANS.

Peace negotiations are "marking time" and no more. The changes proposed by the Allies, in the draft terms of the peace preliminaries are regarded in authoritative Turkish quarters with mixed feelings. Little objection is raised to such of them as affect mere points of detail. These, it is felt, can be added, if necessary, to the treaty in the form of a protocol. But in so far as it is sought to change the terms themselves, which have been drawn up by the Powers and accepted by the belligerent. Governments, the position is very different. The Turkish view is that such proposals show a distinct lack of deference for the decisions of the Powers, and there is every indication that they will be opposed by the Ottoman representatives. This refers especially to the proposed elimination of the words "and the Allied Sovereigns," in Articles 3 and 5, the effect of which would be to pledge the Sultan to abide by the Powers' decision with regard to the frontiers of Albania and to the Islands, while there would be no mention of the fact that the Allied Sovereigns were similarly bound.

Some days ago, as the result of a proposal said to emanate from Austria and Germany, the Balkan representatives appointed to attend the Financial Commission in Paris were informed that the status of the Allies' delegates would be consultative, and it was in consequence of this that the Allies suggested a modification of the article of the draft treaty dealing with this subject. It has since been explained that in those matters directly affecting the Allies their delegates would have the same status as those of the Powers. In other questions exclusively affecting the Powers and Turkey, such, for instances, as the administration of the Ottoman Debt, their functions would be consultative.

After the departure of the Montenegrin troops from Skutari, a new Albanian political newspaper, edited by a Roman Catholic priest, was publishd there. In its first number the journal violently attacked Montenegro and the Montenegrins and made personal attacks against King Nicholas. As the newspaper's style of writing might, in the present abnormal conditions, disturb the peace between the two adjoining nations the Montenegrin Government complained to Vice-Admiral Burney, commander of the International troops in Skutari, who thereupon forbade the further publication of the journal.

FRENCH ARMY SERVICE BILL.

The French Government won a decisive and important victory on the question of retaining with the colours the last batch of recruits due for release in October, which is an auspicious augury for the final triumph of the Three Years' Service Bill. The Opposition, led by M. Jaures and M. Augagneur, argued first against the legality of the measure as not being justified by any immediate threat of danger, and secondly because adequate barrack room was not ready. There was not much difficulty in disposing of the first objection by discreet, and carefully worded allusions to European armaments which, it was said, placed France in such a position of inferiority as to constitute a plain and palpable threat to national security, and in regard to the second point it was merely stated that all requisite measures would be taken. To-day it is announced that M. Etienne, Minister for War, will shortly demand a credit of £14,000,000 in connection with the increase in the army strength. The debate was the first occasion upon which M. Barthou, the Premier, had been personally called upon to defend his policy on an important question, and he came out of the ordeal with flying colours. His speeches and retorts to his adversaries were marked by coolness, moderation, and conciseness, and produced a most favourable impression. It was curious that nearly a hundred deputies abstained from voting, not apparently having yet been able to make up their minds as to the necessity for keeping up temporarily an adequate military strength whilst waiting for the three years' service. Their votes, however, were not required, for there was a very substantial majority for the Government, and, when the major question of the three years' service comes up, most of these hesitators may be counted upon to give support to the Government, which has already shown itself strong enough to do without it. At the same time, the Government openly stated that the question of prolonging the service of the class due for release in October was separate from that of three years' service, and the votes given for the one do not prejudice opinion on the other.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY CONVENTION.

With regard to the Anglo-Turkish understanding by which the Turkish Government recognises the British protectorate over Koweit, in the Persian Gulf and concedes the eventual right of the continuation of the Baghdad railway from Basra to Koweit, the "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" says:—"The negotiations initiated two years ago between Great Britain and Turkey regarding questions relating to the Persian Gulf have in the last few weeks been brought nearer conclusion. The German interests thereby affected consist principally of German participation in the Baghdad Railway. The German group, which occupies a leading place in the Baghdad enterprise, in so far as the interests and rights of the Baghdad Railway Company are affected, in March, 1911, made the way free for an Anglo-Turkish understanding when financial conventions respecting the extension of the railway to Baghdad were concluded, and a concession for branch lines to Alexandretta and harbour works at Alexandretta was allotted. "This was done in the correct perception that an understanding between Great Britain and Turkey regarding questions in the Persian Gulf which had been in dispute for decades, and hand in hand with that an understanding between Germany and England respecting economic questions connected with the Baghdad Railway, would remove a difficult obstacle in the way of the carrying out of this work of civilisation, and would, in a high degree, promote the great economic objects which, on the German side, were from the outset alone pursued in this undertaking. "The German group then declared its agreement with the principle that the concessionary rights appertaining to the Baghdad Railway Company, in so far as they related to the territory south of Baghdad, should be transferred in whole or in part to a Turkish company, with international capital, which was to be newly formed. The conditions for this transfer and the settlement of all details were expressly reserved for later agreements between the Turkish Government and the Baghdad Railway Company. "In so far as the understanding between Great Britain and Turkey, for which the way has been opened on the basis of this declaration, affects the interests and rights of the Baghdad Railway, it can only be consummated with the consent of the company, and, in view of the great economic importance of the undertaking, with the consent of the German Government. Both the German Government and the company interested are kept informed of the Anglo-Turkish negotiations. "The turn which these negotiations have taken up to the present warrants the assumption that the result may be accepted on the German side as a satisfactory solution. Nevertheless, before German parties interested, and the German Government, can give their consent, a further exchange of views will be necessary so that German interests may be safeguarded in a manner open to no objection and equivalents be secured for any concessions made by Germany. More cannot be said concerning the affair as it stands for the moment without disturbing the negotiations, nor, in fact, has been said by the foreign parties concerned."

RUSSIA'S NEW FLEET.

Under the supervision of expert staffs of shipwrights and engineers from Messrs. Vickers, of Barrow, and Messrs. John Brown and Co., of Clydebank, the construction of the three new Dreadnoughts for the Black Sea Fleet is proceeding steadily, and it is expected that the "Imperatritsa Maria" will be launched about the end of August next in the presence of the Czar, who recently gave a conditional promise to that effect to the Minister of Marine. The

(*Continued on page 8.*)

KING GEORGE AND PEACE.

WARNING TO BALKAN DELEGATES.

ANOTHER WAR A CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 8.

The King entertained the Balkan delegates to luncheon at Buckingham Palace yesterday, and afterwards conversed freely with them, congratulating them on the signature of the preliminary Peace Treaty.

Reuter learns that the King warned the delegates of the danger of a fresh conflict among themselves, remarking that another war would be a crime against humanity.

The delegates were much impressed by His Majesty's earnestness.

RUSSIA PUTTING PRESSURE ON SERVIA AND BULGARIA.

SOFIA, June 7.

It is semi-officially announced that the Cabinet resigned on May 30th.

LONDON, June 7.

The resignation of M. Guechoff, the Bulgarian Premier, who is regarded as a moderate pacific, is interpreted adversely in Belgrade.

It is understood that Russia is vigorously putting pressure on both Servia and Bulgaria, insisting especially on demobilisation; but hopeful signs are not numerous.

SIR E. GREY ON CO-OPERATION FOR PEACE.

LONDON, June 7.

Mr. Page, the American Ambassador, was the guest of the Pilgrims' Club at a banquet last night, Lord Roberts presiding.

Sir Edward Grey, giving the toast of the guest, said that the feeling of good will between the two nations was based not merely upon community of interest, but upon down-right repugnance to a disturbance of the peace. If the Ambassador proposed some way of postponing an appeal to blind force between the nations the British Government would readily respond.

Mr. Page, in reply, said it was his mission to convey the respect and true friendship of the people of the United States.

BRITISH TROOPS TO SKUTARI.

UNEXPECTED ORDER RECEIVED AT MALTA.

MALTA, June 7.

Three hundred and fifty officers and men of the West Yorkshire Regiment have been ordered forthwith to Skutari.

LATER.

The detachment of the West Yorkshire Regiment will leave at ten o'clock to-morrow morning on the "Black Prince," and will be accompanied by detachments of the Army Service Corps and the Royal Army Medical Corps.

The order to proceed to Skutari was received unexpectedly last night.

LONDON, June 7.

Reuter understands that the troops despatched to Skutari are merely intended to relieve the naval contingent there. They are of an equal strength.

The duration of the occupation will depend on the decisions of the Ambassadors' Conference relative to the constitution of Albania.

THE JAPANESE QUESTION.

CONCILIATORY SPEECH BY VISCOUNT CHINDA.

PITTSBURG, June 7.

Mr. Bryan, and Viscount Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador, were entertained at a banquet yesterday by Mr. Guthrie, the new United States' Ambassador to Tokio.

Viscount Chinda declared that, with the improvement of means of communication between Japan and America, there was destined to be closer contact in all branches of peaceful activity. He did not deny that such contact was liable to occasional misunderstanding and complications, but he did deny the existence of any possibility of present difficulties not yielding eventually to diplomatic treatment.

PRINCE OF WALES.

ANOTHER VISIT TO GERMANY.

LONDON, June 7.

The Prince of Wales will leave for Germany on July 1st, and will make a six weeks' stay in Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

NEW CHIEF MAGISTRATE.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

Mr. John Dickinson has been appointed Chief Police Magistrate in London, in succession to the late Sir Curtis Bennett.

POLLING HOURS EXTENDED.

LONDON, June 7.

The House of Commons has passed the third reading of a Bill, prolonging the hours of polling until ten o'clock in the evening, if notice be given by a candidate.

CRAGANOUR SOLD TO STUD FOR £30,000.

LONDON, June 7.

Mr. Bowr-Ismay has sold Craganour to the Argentine Government on condition that the horse never races again Craganour was sold for £30,000.

ULSTERMEN'S RIFLES

VANLOAD SEIZED BY DUBLIN CUSTOMS.

CONSIGNMENTS ADDRESSED TO LORD FARNHAM.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 6.

The Dublin Customs have seized a furniture van on board a Liverpool steamer consigned to a resident in County Cavan. It is alleged that the van contains rifles for Ulstermen.

LATER.

The rifles seized at Dublin were consigned to Lord Farnham at Cavan. The authorities wired to Lord Farnham, who replied that he knew nothing of the contents of the boxes in the van. It was the receipt of this reply that caused the authorities to seize the rifles.

The Liberal papers state that the rifles were of the 1886 Italian pattern, and, like those seized at Belfast, were part of a consignment of six thousand, the whereabouts of which are known.

INJURED SUFF AGETTE.

MISS DAVISON LYING IN A CRITICAL CONDITION.

LONDON, June 6.

The Suffragette, Miss Davison, who was injured in rushing into the field in the Derby, has undergone an operation. Her condition is most critical.

LONDON, June 7.

In making her attack on Anmer in the Derby, the Suffragette Miss Davison ducked under the rails close to Tattenham Corner. She dashed out before Anmer, Agadir, and Bachelor's Wedding, who were bringing up the rear.

Earl, riding Agadir, just managed to avoid Miss Davison. Anmer sent her flying head over heels.

It is considered that the incident did not affect the race.

DAMAGES AWARDED AGAINST WINDOW-BREAKERS.

LONDON, June 7.

A jury has awarded certain West End shop-keepers £368 against Mrs. and Miss Christabel Pankhurst and others, for windows broken by the Suffragettes as the result of the defendants' conspiracy.

HONGKONG'S PROGRESS.

OPPORTUNITY TO INCREASE BRITISH STATUS.

LONDON, June 7.

A special article in the *Times* refers to the amazing development of Hongkong, its interest in educational work, and the success of its University. The article says that, if its development proceeds on the lines laid down by the founders, the University will have a most far-reaching effect on the relations of the East and West, particularly as regards Britain and China. An opportunity is offered to Englishmen to increase immensely Britain's status in China.

FIRE AT MUDIE'S.

THIRD OF THE BOOKS STATED TO HAVE BEEN DESTROYED.

LONDON, June 6.

A fire broke out in Mudie's famous library in Bloomsbury to-day. It is stated that a third of the books were destroyed.

JOCKEY'S ACCIDENT.

LONDON, June 6

Crisp's injuries from his accident in the Oaks are very slight.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

PANAMA, June 7.

It is officially stated that the heavy concrete work in the six locks of the Panama Canal has been completed. The gates at Gatun, Pedro Miguel, and and Miraflores, will be closed as soon as possible after June 15th, permitting the Gatun Lake to fill.

RECENT LOAN ISSUES.

LONDON, June 7.

Underwriters have been saddled with about 80 per cent. of the Southern Punjab Railway loan.

It is now officially stated that only 55 per cent. of Messrs. Armstrong's loan will go to the underwriters.

INTERNATIONAL TENNIS.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

In the matches between America and Australasia in the preliminary round of the Davis Cup Competition, McLoughlin (America) defeated Rice 6-1, 6-3, 6-3.

Williams (America) beat Doust 6-4, 1-6, 7-5.

NEW YORK, June 8.

In the preliminary round of the Davis Cup competition, between Australasia and America, Australasia won the doubles by 2-6, 6-2, 5-7, 6-2, 9-7.

ENGLISH LADY GOLF CHAMPION.

LONDON, June 6.

In the final of the Ladies' Golf Championship at St. Anne's, Miss Dodd beat Miss Chubb by eight up and six to play.

STEAMER STRIKES A MINE.

LONDON, June 6.

The Belgian steamer "Kurland" struck a mine, while entering the Piraeus to-day. She was badly damaged. No one was hurt.

CHESTERTON CASE.

DEFENDANT FINED £100 AND COSTS.

MR. GODFREY ISAAC'S HONOUR COMPLETELY VINDICATED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 8.

The trial of Mr. Cecil Chesterton on the charge of libelling Mr. Godfrey Isaacs has come to an end. Mr. Chesterton was found guilty, fined £100, and ordered to pay the costs of the prosecution.

Mr. Chesterton's costs will be heavy, as eminent counsel were engaged in the case.

The Judge, in passing sentence, said that when he considered the cruelty of the defendant's conduct, and how it might have rendered Mr. Godfrey Isaac's a beggar by driving him from employment, he found it difficult to restrain himself from sending Mr. Chesterton to prison.

The Jury's verdict completely vindicated the prosecutor's honour.

MARCONI SCENE.

REVELATIONS OF FURTHER PURCHASES.

LONDON, June 6.

The Unionist papers are making much capital out of the revelation of further purchases of American Marconis by the Master of Elibank, just when the Committee is considering the drafts of alternative reports. The Unionists ask when the revelations are to end.

Lord Murray is still in Columbia, or elsewhere in Central America.

Major Archer-Shee yesterday gave notice in the House of Commons to ask how long it would take to communicate with Bogota by letter or by wireless.

Yesterday's sitting of the Committee was marked by a disagreeable scene. A Liberal member having objected to a certain question, Mr. Amery charged the Liberals with desiring to prevent the facts coming out. Mr. Redmond called Mr. Amery a cad.

OBITUARY.

BOMBAY DOCTOR'S DEATH IN LONDON.

LONDON, June 7.

The death is announced of Dr. Habibmia Jan Mahomed, of Bombay.

[By the death of Dr. Habibmia Jan Mahomed, the Khoja community has lost a highly esteemed member. He was only twenty-five years of age, and was the eldest son of the late Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, who, in his time, was the leading member of the community.

Mr. Habibmia was sent to England for education at an early age, and in his twenty-third year he took his degrees in medicine, coming out with honours in the F. R. C. S. and M. D. examinations of London, distinctions which were not possessed by any other member of the Khoja community. He returned to Bombay a couple of years ago, and during the short period he was here he secured a thriving practice, and won a large number of friends and admirers. Excessive work, however, told upon his health, and with a view to recuperation he went on a four months' holiday to Europe. He was accompanied by his mother, whom he took with him for treatment.

The students of the Grant Medical College and the Professors will deeply regret the death of Dr. Jan Mahomed, who was one of the Honorary Surgeons of the College.

THE GERMAN LEVY.

LONDON, June 6.

The Budget Committee of the Reichstag has re-adjusted the Government's special levy scheme in a manner, which leaves the yield at practically the same amount, but grants graduated exemptions in the case of small incomes and estates and allows 10 per cent. reduction for every son liable to military service.

THE SERVICES' COMMISSION.

LONDON, June 7.

The Indian Public Services' Commission has decided to invite evidence from the authorities of Universities, where selected candidates may spend probation and from the representatives of many secondary schools; further, from the Board of Education, Scottish Education Department and Mr. Stanley Leathes, of the Civil Service Commission, and also concerning the medical test imposed on candidates.

It is not expected that much general evidence will be taken.

CRICKET AT HOME.

LONDON, June 7.

Kent defeated Lancashire, at Manchester, by ten wickets.

Yorkshire gained a first-innings victory over Notts, at Nottingham.

Sussex beat Leicestershire, at Leicester by an innings and 59 runs.

Cambridge University drew with Hampshire.

Somerset beat Derbyshire, at Taunton, by 91 runs.

Worcester beat Gloucestershire, at Worcester, by an innings and 136 runs.

HUNGARIAN CABINET.

BUDAPEST, June 7.

Count Tisza is forming a Cabinet. It is expected that he will retain M. Lukacs' Ministers.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety, impossible with solid fuel.

THE POLO CUP.

BRITISH BEAT A STRONG TEAM.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO AMERICAN CAPTAIN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 7.

A message from New York to the *Daily Mail* states that Captain Ritson, the skipper of the English polo team, was poisoned as the result of eating shell-fish at a banquet on Wednesday last, and became severely ill.

After treatment by two doctors, however, he is now fully recovered.

ANOTHER BIG VICTORY.

NEW YORK, June 7.

The English polo team yesterday defeated at Piping Lock, the strongest American team they have yet encountered, by 3½ goals to ½.

The teams lined up in the following order:—

Englishmen:—Captain Cheape, Mr. Freake, Captain Edwards and Captain Lockett.

Americans:—Mr. Phipps, the two Waterburys and the English reserve, Lord Wodehouse.

At the end of the third period, Mr. Larry Waterbury withdrew in favour of Mr. Agassiz.

The Englishmen lost half a goal for crossing, while the Americans were penalised three-quarters for a foul and safety play.

Captain Ritson was unable to play owing to indisposition, but he was a spectator.

The play of the two Waterburys was favourably commented upon, and to their activity is credited the absence of any score by the Englishmen in the first three periods. It is the first time the visitors have so failed since their arrival. In the fourth period honours were still even, when Captain Edwards scored. Thereupon "Mr. Monte" Waterbury carried the ball down the field and scored a spectacular goal. Captain Lockett put in some most effective mallet work in the fifth period, and after riding off Lord Wodehouse and Mr. Agassiz he made one of the best goals of the game. In the next two chuckers Mr. Freake scored twice in brilliant fashion.

The game was of seven periods only.

AMERICAN CAPTAIN HURT.

LONDON, June 7.

Mr. Foxhall-Keene, captain of the American Polo Cup team, broke his collar-bone in a practice match this afternoon, and will not be able to play in the international matches.

Mr. Foxhall-Keene was endeavouring to take the ball from an opposing player when his pony slipped and fell, rolling over its rider.

ENGLISHMEN'S SUPERIORITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, June 8.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—The "Times" special correspondent with the British team at Piping Lock is of the opinion that the practice ground is so rough and has played so badly that it is impossible to draw any conclusion from the play. Nevertheless, he concluded his message with the statement: "If the ground had been a match ground the score against Medowbrook might easily have been twelve to two, in place of four to one. The Englishmen had to hit from their back line four times in the course of the match, the game throughout being in the American territory, and the British forwards had nine unsuccessful shots."

The critic repeats his previously expressed view that no team, not including the Waterburys, will be really representative of America.

CANADA AND THE NAVY.

MR. BORDEN STILL STICKING TO HIS POLICY.

OTTAWA, June 7.

In the Dominion House of Commons yesterday, Sir Wilfrid Laurier asked what action the Government proposed to take in connection with the rejection by the Senate of the Naval Bill.

Mr. Borden replied that the Government intended at a later date to submit a proposal for the acquisition or construction of the battleships promised in the Bill. He thus hoped that, before the completion of these ships, which the Press and despatches stated the British Admiralty would lay down immediately, "we shall be in a position to inform the British Government that we are now able to do what a partisan majority in the Senate prevented us from doing, namely, to take over and pay for these ships and place them at the disposal of His Majesty for the defence of the Empire." (Cheers).

NEWSPAPER OWNER FINED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, June 7.

Mr. Dharamsing Tahilsing, the proprietor of the "Musafir", the "Khairs Khas", and the "Zamindar Gazette", has been convicted by the City Magistrate of Hyderabad and ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 51 on a charge of publishing obscene advertisements, and further to pay a fine of Rs. 5 under the Post Office Act for posting the said advertisements.

THE Army Council has decided that, as the duties that now fall to the lot of the Royal Horse Artillery and Cavalry soldiers are of such a nature as to require from men serving in those arms a somewhat higher standard of education and intelligence than is now forthcoming, in future Royal Horse Artillery and Cavalry recruits are to be subjected immediately after joining to the "moderate education" test laid down in Standing Orders for Inspectors of Army Schools. Any recruit who fails to pass this test, if unwilling to transfer to another branch for which he may be qualified, will be liable to be discharged.

STRIKE OVER.

FULL SERVICES ON G.I.P. AND B.B. & C.I.

SOCIETY INSTRUCT MEN TO RETURN TO WORK.

Enquiries yesterday at the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. stations showed that the strike is practically over, for the working of the goods and passenger traffic had resumed the normal condition.

The train service in the G. I. P. was practically the same as before the strike. Last night the Punjab Mail, which had not been running through the strike, had left the Victoria Terminus.

Over the signature of the Station Superintendent, a notice appears at the board in Victoria Terminus to the effect that the regular combined service of suburban, north-east and south-west trains will be resumed from 9-30 to-day, with the exception of the Down Manmad Express, which will be two hours late in departure. This, it was stated, was not due to the strike.

Reports of the strike of guards and drivers at Bhusaval and Jubbulpore are still coming in, but it is credibly stated that the disturbance there will not at all be lasting and will in no way interfere with the working of the train service.

There is no possibility of any further trouble so far as Parel men are concerned in the B. B. & C. I. At a meeting held yesterday morning, the workshop men decided to work from this morning, and the cabin-men and firemen, it was stated, joined their work on Satuday afternoon.

The trouble still continues with the Bulsar firemen, and if they do not accept peace, the railway company have arranged to send men from Bombay to take their place.

"I WAS BLUFFED."

FORMER SUPPORTER'S ADVICE TO THE MEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, June 7.

The railway authorities think that the strike might be considered at an end. The Agent's decision will be adhered to. All those who had not returned to work in accordance with his notice by noon yesterday have been removed from the Company's service.

The strike at Perambore workshop continues, and it is understood that the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants will distribute the strike pay to the men this evening.

Dr. J. W. Wilson, who presided at the strikers' meeting, having now broken away from them, has issued the following appeal to all the strikers:—"I, as family man, advise all family men, to resume work at once. Think of wife and family. Ask the Society to publish, its funds and put them in the Bank of Madras. I was bluffed."

MEN RESUME AT BANGALORE.

BANGALORE, June 5.

The Station-Master of Bangalore Cantonment station and all the menial strikers returned to work this morning in response, it is said, to instructions from the Amalgamated Society to resume. Pending reference to the Agent, the menials have been allowed to resume, but instructions have not been received as to the offer of Mr. Elijah, the station master, to return.

The transhipment porters at Bangalore City station are still out. Other strikers, including guards and clerks, are returning in small groups and others have gone to Jollarpett to interview the District Traffic Superintendent about resuming. The Sappers, however, are still retained.

The P. and O. Mail steamer "Salsette" sailed at 5 o'clock on Saturday.

CHOLERA AT AGRA.

MANY DEATHS IN THE BAZAARS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, June 7.

Cholera has broken out in the bazaars of Agra, and is of a specially virulent type in Loha Mendi, where many deaths have occured rapidly after the attack. All precautions are being taken by the local authorities.

APPOINTMENT OF A JUDGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, June 7.

A press communique has been issued recognising the claims of Mr. Justice Shahdin to the fifth permanent Judgeship in the Chief Court of the Punjab and definitely sanctioning his appointment thereto.

THEFT FROM A MUSEUM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 7.

The Fourth Presidency Magistrate to-day, concluded the hearing of the case in which Raghunath Panigrahi was charged with the theft from the Victoria Memorial Hall in the Indian Museum, of the central piece of a brass rail round the writing table of Queen Victoria. The accused was found guilty, and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

LATE JUTE CROP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 7.

Once again there was a little business done in the share market, though prices remained unaltered. In jute circles the continued rain is causing anxiety, and it is certain that the crop generally will be late. The gunny market was quiet but steady, though in the absence of any adequate demand the tendency is to ease.

PLANTER KILLED.

BRUTAL CRIME IN A VILLAGE.

SEQUEL TO QUARRELS AND LITIGATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, June 7.

A startling tragedy was reported on the morning of June 4th, when news was brought to Azamgarh, that Mr. Lawrence Barber, a young planter of the district had been brutally murdered during the previous night, while sleeping at his residence in the village some 18 or 20 miles from the town. The crime is believed to have been an outcome of Zamindari quarrels and the consequent litigation in courts.

Investigation is being conducted by the Superintendent of Police. The remains of the deceased were sent in for post-mortem examination, and were afterwards interred.

MAULED BY BEARS.

LIEUTENANT SEVERELY INJURED NEAR MYSORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, June 7.

Intelligence has just reached Bangalore to the effect that Lieutenant J. G. Heyder, of the Border Regiment has been badly mauled by bears at Antarsante, about 40 miles from Mysore, and near the Elephant Kheddahs.

Particulars go to show that he fired at and killed a bear. Immediately afterwards he was attacked by two other bears and severely mauled over the face and arms and chest before he had time to reload his rifle.

Lieutenant Heyder was taken into Mysore to the local hospital by bullock cart 24 hours later, where Major Foulkes I. M. S. has been in close attendance. There was some improvement in his condition this morning.

BARISAL CONSPIRACY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 7.

The Barisal conspiracy case, which is fixed for hearing on Tuesday next before Mr. Nelson, Magistrate of Backergunj, will be again adjourned, as Mr. N. Gupta, counsel for the Crown, is engaged in the Comilla Political Dacoity case, which is being heard in appeal by Justices Woodroffe and Beecheroft at the High Court.

THE OPERA HOUSE.

CLEVER COMPANY OF DANCERS.

The Royal Opera House was reopened under its new management on Saturday evening, when Mr. Edward Platt announced a "Dancing Festival." Under its new circumstances, the Opera House will be open for two performances every night, the first commencing at seven and the second at ten, and on Saturday the theatre was well-filled on each occasion. There was a particularly large audience at the after dinner performance, when every seat in all the principal parts of the house had been sold, and appreciation was freely shown of the interesting and varied exhibition of dancing which was provided.

A number of dancers of both sexes, of various nationalities and various styles have been engaged, principal among them being the Jakowlew troupe and the four Sisters du Barry.

The Jakowlews are exceptionally clever exponents of the Russian national dance, and to see their performance is well worth the trouble of a journey to Chowpatti. Russian dancing is of a peculiar acrobatic style, involving many difficult and even awkward postures, but the two male members of this troupe perform all the movements with a grace, ease and celerity which are amazing, while the interest of their turn is increased by the handsome Russian holiday costumes which they wear, richly decorated with gold cloth and embroidery.

A SPLENDID SPECTACLE.

Madame Jakowleva precedes the dancing, by effective renderings of Russian folk-songs. In the second half of the programme, the same troupe presents a Cossack dance. In this, two men appear in splendid costumes of white silk, gold and embroidery and in huge fur busbies and commence dancing while cleverly manipulating two heavy lances. Presently lances and tunics are discarded and then the Cossack dance begins in earnest. This is much more acrobatic even than the other including somersaults and dervish-like whirls, many weird steps and much defiant stamping. However, it is all exceedingly well done, and the applause, which the performance evoked on Saturday, was liberal.

The Sisters du Barry appeared twice, first of all in what was described as a military extravaganza, including a dance and chorus and later in an acrobatic dance. On both occasions they were loudly applauded. In addition to these, Miss Rosie Johnson is a very dainty Irish dancer, Miss Sybil Garrard, represents Scottish dances, Mdlle. Lena Fransois is an attractive dancer in French styles, and Miss Aimee Blackburn dances the horn-pipe.

This opening programme augurs well for the future, and some interesting novel features may be expected as the result of Mr. Platt's management of this house. Of late there has been a tendency in Bombay to favour shows which are partly cinematograph entertainments and partly vandeville. The Royal Opera House is the latest to cater for this combined programme of amusement; and some capable artists are booked to appear. Other European dancers, we understand, will contribute turns of equal interest and variety, and the House should be assured of support as enthusiastic and as large as was seen on Saturday night.

ROUND THE TOWN.

A CASUAL CAUSERIE OF LIFE'S LITTLE VANITIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, May 23.

THE MARRIAGE MARKET.

New plays have been blossoming during the past two weeks with very nearly the profusion of the famed chestnuts at Bushey Park, but unfortunately the managerial cry is still that the theatres are bereft of public support. One would almost feel tempted to think that there are too many play-houses in London, but for the fight there is always for possession of a house by aspiring impressarios. Lewis Waller is having a theatre built for him, and there was some talk of one or two more so that it seems as if the reason must be sought elsewhere. The fact is that with the coming of motoring and increased facilities for travelling, Londoners—or those who regard London as the Mecca of amusement—have so many calls upon their time that something has to go short of attention and in the spring, and summer months, it falls to the lot of the theatres. At least, however, George Edwardes the redoubtable, has nothing of which to complain. Having successfully launched 'The Girl on the Film' at the Gaiety, he has made the attempt to eclipse himself with a new piece at Daly's—"The Marriage Market", and for once there does not appear to be—vide press—a halty song which will lead itself to perpetration "ad infinitum" and finally "ad nauseum by the ear-less (musically speaking) members of the community.

WINS BY AUCTION.

The 'Mise-en-scene' is placed in Southern California at a place called Mendocino Bluff. Bald-faced Sandy, the sheriff and keeper of the one and only house of entertainment dignified by the name of the Palace Hotel is smitten with an idea "to transform" the ancient Spanish custom of an annual auction and mock marriage of girls, into a mock auction followed by a real marriage. In consequence, when a 'Frisco heiress attended by her friend and her maid, masquerading pro tem as cowboys—or their feminine substitute—get tied up for fun, the first to a real cowboy and the second to a scion of the British aristocracy (I think that is the usual designation for a peer on the loose) only to discover the marriages are lawful and binding, you can foresee complications. Eventually the ladies make tracks. The peer is quite amenable, but the cowboy expresses his decision to come in six months for the heiress to claim her. At the expiration of the time when she is aboard her father's yacht and all the hands are pressed into service to prevent her husband getting aboard—Lo, and behold! he is already there disguised as one of the crew. It is just what one expected, of course, and equally, of course, one expects that the pairs will settle down quite happily together not less than two minutes before the fall of the final curtain. And so as Miss Gertie Millar, and Robert Michaelis, and G. P. Huntley, are in the cast, and in addition as the frocks, frills and faces of the 'ladies of the chorus' are all that can be desired, everybody is happy—or appears to be. Needless to say the play is an adaptation of something Hungarian or Viennese: even the Balkan trouble has not precluded that.

A NEW KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.

We have had Shakespeare rendered in so many different ways of late years that it is almost impossible to keep count of his infinite variety as set forth by that mighty body corporate—the actor-manager. Beerbohm Tree used the text as an excuse for pageantry—Reinhardt for bizarreness. Granville Barker for simple quaintness, and now Martin Harvey follows suit with quaint simplicity. According to his reading of the "Taming of the Shrew", which is the play he has chosen, it was written, or produced, perhaps it is more fitting to say, by the host for the pleasant entertainment of Christopher Sly the tinker, at the former's home, where scenic effect could naturally only take such shape as the transposition of furniture would allow. And so you have one scene throughout with Christopher—a merry rogue—witnessing it from his seat on a rostrum just in front of the stalls. And right cheerily it goes withal until Christopher, first jolly, then merrily intoxicated, and finally drunk asleep, is carried away just before the end of the play. One would scarcely picture the gentle, though heroic, Sidney Carton of the 'Only Way' as the lusty Petruchio, but Martin Harvey got home with his delineation every time. There was little of the whip-cracking, and Katherine manifests scarcely any shrieking; but the comedy appeared to go all the better for being taken more quietly—possibly because the actors displayed a truer sense of the humours of the piece. The costumes, too, are quite charming.

DANCING AND MORALS

Only last year a movement was set on foot in New York to curb the passion evinced by the younger set to indulge in ball-room dancing which was, to put it mildly, the reverse of graceful, and now the cudgels have been taken up here by the Press at large, stirred to action by a letter which appeared a couple of days ago in the "Times" under the signature "Peeress." According to the writer, who is responsible for conducting debutantes through the whirl of a London season, the present scandalous 'travesties of dancing' (I quote from the letter in mention) are unfit for performance before a well-brought-up girl and are bringing, for the first time in Peeress's recollection, more men to the various functions than are needed or desirable. Apparently the 'Turkey Trot' and the 'Tango' are the two forms of terpsichore which give 'Peeress' the greatest offence. I regret I have not yet witnessed the 'Tango' which has apparently caught on to a tremendous extent in Paris—though considerably toned down compared with the Argentine Tango on which it was founded—but I believe it is a variant of the performance given by Gaby Deslys and entitled the 'Gaby Glide'. If this is so I daresay the writer of the letter is not unreasonable in her complaint, although I do not think there is much fear of the dance attaining overwhelming popularity as it demands almost acrobatic skill to perform. Nevertheless, it is neither graceful, nor particularly rhythmical—save in the matter of sensationalism—so its banishment would be no great loss. Of course, the 'Boston' has completely ousted the Waltz proper, and certainly affords an opportunity for

variety which the latter lacked. It is a case analogous to Whist and Auction Bridge and there are few who will deny the advantage of the modern game.

THE DANCES OF YESTER YEAR.

At the same time one may have a superfluity even of the Boston, particularly as in the present programmes the only variants are the one-step, and two-step's. The Lancers—joy of so many Christmas hops of yore—is falling into the desuetude almost of the quadrilles whilst the very name of 'Polka' is now anathema. What a pity it is that some of our ultra smart hostesses do not revise the minuet with the Cotillon and Shakesperian Morris dance as a corrective, in case the first named should engender too much frigidity. What could be more delightful from the point of picturesqueness and fun than the Morris dance such as that given in, say, the "Merry Wives of Windsor." Unfortunately at present fashions are set principally by the music halls and though the Apachi dance fell more or less flat amongst lay performers, a spirit of emulation prompts the most unsuitable couples to essay the horrid motions of the 'Turkey Trot' and the 'Bunny Hug' and kindred measures. The result is not a pretty one by any means, it is as though some of Hogarth's more lucid pictures had escaped from their frames materialised, and were holding mad revelry in a palace instead of their fitting tavern atmosphere. Doubtless if all our men were Adonises and all our women Aphrodites, the result might not be so gross as it is when long and short and stout and thin are partners, the effect is to say the least unpleasant.

ALARUMS AND EXCURSIONS.

Whether or no the extraordinary passage of arms between Arthur Bourchier of the Garrick Theatre and Mr. Hansen—who states that he has a lease of the said playhouse together with the sole rights of the play 'Croesus' written by Baron Henri de Rothschild, which was produced last night—is a put-up affair for the purpose of advertisement or a genuine fracas it seems at the moment difficult to say, but that it will prove of immense service in booming a piece which, otherwise, might have fallen flat, is indubitable. A week ago Mr. Hansen ejected Mr. Bourchier's staff, and bolted the doors after them. On the afternoon following, Mr. Bourchier's men forced open the doors, and after a free fight with the Hansen contingent, regained possession of the theatre. Eventually Mr. Hansen was taken to view the street Police station and upon his appearance next day before the Magistrate at the Bow Street, has sworn over to keep the peace. Mr. Hansen's statement is that he purchased the play from Baron Rothschild, that he had engaged Mr. Bourchier to play the leading part at a salary of £125 a week, but that he did not wish the production to take place, because the translation of it was very weak, and he was certain it would be a failure. The theme of the play concerns the difficulty experienced by a millionaire—presumably the author is grinding a personal axe—in obtaining love for himself alone. Money can purchase anything with this one exception apparently. He is a very good natured millionaire—the type most of us would like to count amongst our personal friends—and disperses his gifts liberally. It is to say the least, extremely hard lines when he finds that the woman who he imagines feels really kindly towards him, is intriguing with another and younger chevalier. The blow causes him to don a disguise the as Caliph Hawun Alirachid and seek for love for love's sake from a miedinette in the role of an out-at-ellow clerk. Even then he is at the mercy of ironical fate, for the midinette throws him up for one of his parasites who has offered her a good time and a cosy flat with the money borrowed from Cœsus—supposedly to procure sustenance for an aged mother. Eventually his first love returns, and gives us to understand that the affair with the younger man was all a mistake, but, although Cœsus is inclined to believe her, we ourselves have more than a suspicion that the fleshpots are more responsible than 'one grande passion.' As Cœsus, otherwise Claude Sourbier, Mr. Bomehier was excellent—his moments of disillusion were effectively poignant also his incisiveness as the multi-millionaire. Nor did he seem to be any the worse for his encounter with Mr. Hansen, who, by the way has lost his case. Mlle. Gabrielle Dorziat played 'Marcelle'—Claude's erring mistress—quite charmingly and Miss Majrie Waterlow as the midinette was not entirely the Parisian product. She plays at all events usually well in the picture. The production was well received on the whole but whether the advertisement it has received will lead to a run remains to be seen.

R. E. G.

CHINESE FORCE AT CHIAMDO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, June 7.

News, which comes through Darjeeling, shows that there is still considerable uneasiness at Lhassa as to the possible advance of the Chinese force from Chiamdo doubling on Umbala.

INDIAN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, June 7.

The composition of the Committee to deal with Indian weights and measures is now being settled by the Government of India.

RASH MOTOR DRIVING.

Mr. B. N. Athavle, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Inspector Sykes charged Mahomed Alli Aga, a motor-car driver, with driving his car in a rash manner.

The complaint was that the accused while driving along Grant-road on Thursday night knocked down one of two bullocks which were being led along the road by their driver Krishna. The bullock was killed on the spot. Before the accident took place the accused, who was driving at a very fast speed, was warned by a policeman to proceed carefully and slowly.

The accused was fined Rs. 175, with the option of six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

The Magistrate ordered that Rs. 70, out of the amount of the fine, if recovered, be paid to the owner of the bullock.

THE RAJA OF DHRANGADRA.

PUBLIC BENEFACTIONS IN HONOUR OF HIS BIRTHDAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHRANGADRA, June 7.

This morning opened at Dhrangadra, with a salute of twenty-five guns and a "feu-de-joie" in honour of the twenty-fifth birthday of His Highness the Raja Shri Ghanshyamsinhji Bahadur Raj Saheb, present ruler of Dhrangadra.

The day was observed as a holiday, the schools and offices being closed and sweetmeats being distributed to the school children.

A Durbar was held at nine o'clock.

The Rajmahal was tastefully decorated with flowers, evergreens, and flags. His Highness having taken his seat, the Durbar was opened with the presentation of poshak, pan and flowers from several religious institutions. Then followed the ceremony of gol and nagar. The assemblage in the hall numbered nearly 1,000 people.

This function being over, His Highness called upon the Dewan Saheb to announce the gifts and bounties of the day, which included the remission of prisoners' sentences, amounting to five days on each boy; the granting of rupees 5,000 to the Masahib Sunderba Anatshram, the remission of the vero of khaduts amounting to Rs. 75,000 due for the famine year; the founding of two more scholarships, to be named King Edward Memorial Scholarships, each worth Rs. 20 for higher collegiate education; the opening of an English school for girls in Dhrangadra, to be named Lady Hardinge Girls' School; the granting of a free site for founding a mosque for the benefit of His Highness's Mahomedan subjects in Dhrangadra; provision for improving the grades of Revenue patels in the State; the awarding of Rs. 1,000 as a gift to Dr. Darashah Baria, L.M. & S., Chief Medical Officer of the State, in token of his services to the State and vernacular care of the public.

Addresses, speeches, and recitations followed, the dialogue prepared by the students of Vedshala of Rajkot being an interesting feature.

The Durbar was closed with the distribution of sugar, pan, attar, gulab and flower.

SIR GEORGE ROOS KEPPEL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

PESHAWAR, June 7.

The following message has been submitted by the student community of Islamia Collegiate School, Peshawar, to H. E. the Viceroy, with reference to the honour conferred on Sir George Roos Keppel:—"We, the students of the Islamia Collegiate School, Peshawar, assembled in our college mosque, for Jamma Nimaz, after having offered our earnest prayers for His Gracious Majesty's and Your Excellency's long life and for the stability of the British Empire, to the Almighty, beg to express our most respectful yet sincere gratitude to Your Excellency and, through Your Excellency, to His Gracious Majesty, on the high honour conferred on our most popular Chief Commissioner, Sir George Roos Keppel, who has been such a true and sincere friend of education and of the student community of the province, and who has been such a kind patron of our institution. Though young in years and humble in position, we are proud to represent every nook and corner of the province, from the north of Malakand to the extreme south of the Shirani country, and from Garhi Habibullah in the east to the extreme west of Tirah, and as such, respectfully beg to assure Your Excellency that it shall always be our earnest and sincere ambition to prove ourselves worthy of the great confidence placed in us by Your Excellency's Government, and confidently hope that we shall be found most loyal and worthy citizens of the Empire in our future life."

"GAZETTE OF INDIA."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 6.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Major Gould, I. M. S., appointed Assistant Director-General, Indian Medical Service. Captain Smart, 21st Cavalry, employed in Burma military police.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Wright, C. S., Deputy Accountant General, United Provinces, granted one month's leave. Mr. U. L. Mozumdar officiates as Accountant-General, United Provinces. Mr. A. V. Aiyar, officiates as Assistant Secretary, Finance Department, vice Mr. B. N. Mitra, placed on special duty.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. E. Hunter is appointed as Director of Persian Gulf section and permanently transferred to Indo-European Telegraph Department.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. Lines holds charge of office of the Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, E.B.S. Ry., vice Rai Bahadur Rala Ram. Mr. C. N. Parker officiates as District Traffic Superintendent, O. & R. Railway.

Sanction has been given to the construction by the Baroda Durbar of a line of railway on the metre-gauge from Kuranga to Arthara, a length of 36·26 miles, and to a detailed survey being carried out by the State Agency for a railway on 5 ft. 6 inches gauge from Kamarkundu on the Tarkessur Branch Railway to Shalimar, a distance of about 19 miles.

In discussing the subject of future railway communication between India and Burma, the "Rangoon Gazette" pins its faith to the route from Chittagong to a point near Prome notwithstanding the fact that it is the most costly of the suggested schemes. Its cost has been estimated at about 850 lakhs. But it offers certain advantages not possessed by the other routes, especially the probability of a paying traffic between Chittagong and Akyab; and the Rangoon 'paper believes that, if the idea of connecting India with Burma by rail ever comes into the sphere of practical politics, this scheme will probably hold the field. The "Rangoon Gazette" has no belief in the Manipur route, which in its opinion offers little prospect of traffic and presents great difficulties of construction. It will probably be long before any of the schemes acquires more than academic interest.

MONSOON BEGINS.

HEAVY FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

ROADS FLOODED.

Since Saturday afternoon the weather has assumed monsoon aspect in Bombay. The sky was cloudy and a few showers fell during Saturday night, on Sunday morning the clouds were threatening. A few showers of rain fell from 2 p. m. till 6 o'clock, and about 8 p. m. a heavy rain set in which continued for some hours.

The streets in the Fort and Colaba were flooded. The Esplanade and Cruickshank-road presented the appearance of a big sheet of water.

In the native town the roads and small lanes at Thakurdwar, Girgaum, Khetwady, Grant Road and Tardeo were flooded and for some time vehicular traffic was stopped, the water being nearly knee deep at several places.

As it was steady heavy rain without any strong wind, no damage had been done up to mid-night.

TELEGRAPH NOTICE.

Gujarat and Kathiawar lines working right now. Traffic normal.

DECREASED RAINFALL IN THE EAST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 7.

There has been some very heavy in the neighbourhood of Mymensingh and moderately heavy rain on the west coast from Cochin to Mormugao. Elsewhere rainfall generally decreased especially in east and northeast of the Peninsula.

The chief amounts are:—
Akyab, two inches.
Mandalay and Myitkyina, one.
Cherrapunji, 13.
Silchar, Chittagong, and Ranchi, two,
Cox's Bazar, Dinajpur, Hazaribagh, Patna, one.
Mymensingh, eleven. Bogra ten. Narayangange, Barisal, Jessore, Calcutta, Berhampore and Ratnagiri one and a half.
Mormugao and Karwar three.
Ahmednagar and Mangalore four.
Calicut and Cochin, five.
Mercara and Cocanada, one.

The Abnormal pressure distribution which has been directing most of the winds from the Bay into Northerm and Central India is now much less marked and a return to normal conditions is slowly taking place.

A disturbance, which has been travelling northwards in the Arabian Sea is distinctly more marked and is now affecting the Kathiawar coast.

Forecast.—A decrease in intensity but not necessarily in the extent of rainfall in north east India and an increase in the country near Bombay.

YESTERDAY'S RAINFALLS.

SIMLA, June 8.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Chota Nagpur and the west Coast, fairly general in Burmah, Assam and Bengal, Central Provinces, Bombay and Deccan.. A few falls occurred in United Provinces, Guzrat and Central India east. Principal amounts:—Kyau-kpu, and Myitkyna one and half inches.
Bhamo two.
Shillong three.
Silchar nine.
Cox Bazar eight.
Chittagong seven.
Naraingunj three.
Barisal two.
Calcutta four.
Nayadumka one.
Hazaribagh and Allahabad one and half.
Benares and Mukteswar one.
Chakrata two.
Canchmari one.
Ratnagiri four.
Marmagao, Karwar and Mangalore three.
Calicut and Cochin two.
Malegaon and Belgaum one.

Monsoon on the West Coast is now fairly strong in the south of Bombay and its northward advance is causing thunderstorms at Bombay and Guzrat. Bay current is active chiefly on Chittagong coast. Rainfall in central part of the country has been associated with thunderstorm and is being fed this morning by Arabian Sea current. The disturbance off the Kathiawar coast still exists but has undergone very little change.

Forecast, Extension of rainfall in the United Provinces and in East Punjab.

TRAM SERVICE STOPPED AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, June 8.

There was again a heavy downpour this morning, lasting over two hours. Most of the thoroughfares were under water, and the tram service was interfered with. Several huts collapsed. At seven o'clock the rain again commenced.

AT SEA.

The City Line steamer City of Agra, Captain Allan Buck which arrived in Bombay on Saturday from Durban experienced moderate to fresh south west monsoon from 5 degree N to 16 degree N.

RAILWAY SERVICE INTERRUPTED

CALCUTTA June 7.

The line between Kelod and Lodhikera, on the Ttwari-Sansar section of the Bengal Nagpur Railway is breached, and through communications interrupted. Booking beyond Lodhikera is suspended. It is expected that through communication will be restored by today.

STORM SIGNAL.

The following telegram was received on Saturday from the Meteorological Department, Simla, by the Port Officer, Bombay:—

Area low pressure exist off Kathiawar and Konkan Coasts in which squally weather almost certain. The probability that a storm if not already formed will develop is so great that you should replace cautionary by warning signal.

Sunday.

The disturbance off Konkan and Kathiawar coast remains unchanged, monsoon condition now established south of Bombay.

RAINFALL STATISTICS.

IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.
	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered	0·74	0 77
Sunday, 8th June	0·05	0·05
Total.....	0·79	0·82
Same date last year.....	0·00	0·00
Rainfall upto 8 a. m.		

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

Rain all up to 8 a. m.

June 8.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. 1911	Corpdg. 1912.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill.	0·70	0·70	0·00	0 00

BOOT FACTORY AT SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 8th June	Total up-to-date.
In. cts.	In. cts.
0 30	0 62

Appended is Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum Temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire 5th	92·8	81·5	...	0·00
Jask	100.3	86·3	...	...
Muskat 5th	...	...	...	...
Multan	103·8	92·5	...	...
Rawalpindi	103·9	82·1	...	...
Lahore	101·4	82·2	...	0·12
Sirsa ...	103·8	85·0	...	...
Ambala	99·5	80·9	...	...
Delhi	101·0	81·8	...	...
Agra	100·5	82·0	...	...
Mainpuri	98 3	79·1	...	0·00
Jhansi	97·6	8 ·0	...	0·00
Cawnpore	93 2	77·9	...	0·00
Allahabad	95·6	75·5	0·09	0 00
Jacobabad	...	...	...	0·18
Karachi	92 0	84·0	...	...
Ajmer	100·6	87·2	...	0·00
Jaipur	101·2	82·4	...	0 00
Kotah	102·6	85·6	...	0·00
Bhuj	110·0	83·0	...	0·00
Dwarka	91·8	83·2	...	0·02
Verawal	87·6	80·3	...	0·08
Rajkot	103·6	79·5	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para.	100·5	82·3	...	0·25
Surat	...	...	...	0·25
Ahmedabad	102·6	83·7	...	...
Deesa	100·3	80·0	...	1·25
Neemuch	101·9	84·0	...	0·00
Indore	101·1	79·1	...	0·00
Jubbulpore	90·8	76·3	...	0·00
Saugor	94 3	75 6	0·51	0·27
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	0·51
Khandwa	105·2	82·1	...	...
Akola	102·7	80 0	...	0·00
Amraoti	97·3	78·3	...	0·07
Nagpur	97·1	77·8	0·03	0·98
Chanda	93·5	78·0	1·14	0·48
Raipur	89·7	77·6	0·20	1·72
BOMBAY	94 0	79·3	0·41	0·73
Ratnagiri	83·3	75·9	1·66	0·42
Mormugao	82·3	75·7	2·67	3·14
Karwar	82·7	74·5	2·96	10·28
Malegaon	95·4	77·1	0·10	10·57
Ahmednagar	85·1	71·5	3·80	0·89
Poona	88·0	73·3	0·28	5·82
Sholapur	94·3	74·6	...	3 15
Bijapur	88·7	72·3	0·29	1·08
Belgaum	76 3	68·5	0·16	1·83
Aurangabad	94·9	73·7	0·08	1·73
Nizamabad (Indur)	94·9	77·2	0·66	1·39
Hyderabad	91·3	76·2	38·4	2 31
Mangalore	80·3	72·8	4·70	13·27
Calicut	79·8	73·1	4·75	12·65
Cochin	79·2	71·7	0·51	11·61
Colombo	86·5	75·0	...	3·52
Masulipatam	93·8	80·2	...	0·60
Bellary	93·0	75·3	...	0·75
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...
Madras	95·5	82·0	...	0·01
Bangalore	80·3	66·8	...	2·03
Coimbatore	80 9	70·3	0·02	0·13
Trichinopoly	95·1	80·3	0·23	0·32
Negapatam	99·2	80·2	...	0·39

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 7th June, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the submontane districts and clear elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in the north and the east Punjab. Day temperature is in defect at Multan and Rawalpindi; night temperature is in excess at these stations but in defect at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the extreme southern districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess. Temperature is in defect, the deficiency amounting to 21° F. at Allahabad during the day.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are generally clear. The air is damper than usual at Kotah. Day temperature is in defect in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is nearly normal. Temperature is in excess at Bhuj and Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Fairly general but light rain has fallen in the south-eastern districts and local rain in the north-eastern districts; Saugor has had 0·1,"5" Chanda 0·14" and Raipur 0·20." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual and temperature is in defect in the eastern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general; Bombay has had 0·41," Ratnagiri 1.66," Mormugao 2·67" and Karwar 2·96." Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Fairly general rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan and local rain in Hyderabad; Malegaon has had 0·10," Ahmednagar 3·80," Poona 0·28," Bijapur 0·29," Belgaum 0·16" and Nizamabad 0,36." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in defect.

General Remarks.—Monsoon conditions have reached Bombay and rainfall has been widespread and generally heavy on the west Coast of the Peninsula. Fairly general rain has again fallen in the Bombay Deccan, Ahmednagar reporting a heavy fall of 3·80' but there has been an decrease in the area of precipitation in Hyderabad and the Central Provinces, while in south-east Madras rainfall has ceased. Conditions are very disturbed in the north-east Arabian Sea and a storm may possibly be forming there.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west Coast of the Peninsula and some showers in the Bombay Deccan, south Kathiawar and south Gujarat and possibly in the Central Provinces. Some further extension northwards of monsoon conditions is possible.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time), on the 7th June, 1913, was 29·689 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet this height, to make of it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, June 7.

For some days previous to the 3rd instant, the weather has been most oppressively hot but Wednesday, the 4th, was easily the worst day we have had yet. The temperature was high and there was not a breath of wind all day, so that we were in danger of being suffocated. But most fortunately in the evening a dust storm came howling along, followed by thunder and lightning and some rain. On the next evening the same thing happened, the only difference being that the wind was even more gusty and boisterous. As a consequence, the air has become cooler and though it cannot be said that the pucca monsoon has set in, yet life is more worth living than it was only a few days ago.

His many friends were pleased to see the name of Dr. B. H. Nanavati figuring in the Honours List of the 3rd instant. He had already received the distinction of being an Hon. Surgeon to H. E. the Viceroy, and now he has been made a Khan Bahadur. He doubtless richly deserved the new decoration, and we hope that he will long live to wear it. His was the only Ahmedabad name in the long list, but we can't complain as our city has had a large share in the last two or three distributions of honours and titles.

FOREIGN CABLE REPORTS.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.
Australia.	**China.**	**Africa.**
Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
.....	Via Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 8th June.

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohammerah, Schouschter, and Dizful should bear instructions "Post Busshire" till further notice (1-5-13).

Greek administration notify correspondence with Chio, Tenedos, Salonika, Lemnos, Florina, Vodena Servia, Kozana, Elassona, re-opened via Eastern. Bulgarian administration notify opening to International Service following places Prisvich, Gnailane, Gostiva, Kossouka, Krativa, Kitchoko, Vizes (Keoprulu), Bauchitron, Botolia (Monastir). Rates for abovementioned places same as for Europe (24-3-13).

Montenegrin Telegraph Office opened at Scutari (28-4-13).

Telegrams for all places in States of Cohuila, Chihuahua, Morelos, Sinola, in Mexico are accepted at sender's risk (1-4-13).

Telegrams for Buenos Ayres in Argentine Republic intended to be transmitted by cable to destination should be marked via Maceira (2-5-13).

Communication between Mexican States of Chihuahua and Sonora interrupted (3-5-13).

Cable Paramaribo to Cayenne interrupted. Telegrams for Cayene are sent by the southern routes via Salinas (29-5-13).

Communication with offices in Morocco are no longer subject to delay (30-5-13).

Bhamo Route to China interrupted beyond Indian Frontier between Tsuyuog and Yunnanfu (28-5-13).

Telegrams for islands Metelin, Thassos, Samothrage Samos, Imbros, Ikarie, Psara may be accepted at the same rates as in the case of islands of Greece telegrams are despatched by best means possible with delay (2-6-13).

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all metal works is
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Stocked in all Bazars.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Continued from page 6.)

other two Dreadnoughts, which are to receive the respective names of "Imperator Alexander III," and "Ekaterina II.," will be launched in the late spring of next year. The contract time for the building and completion of the three vessels is four years, but it will probably be exceeded. The dimensions and armaments of the three Dreadnoughts are practically identical viz., length 550ft., maximum beam with armour, 89ft. 6in., displacement 23,000 tons, horse-power 25,000, speed 21 knots, and bunker capacity 3000 tons.

In each case the armament will consist of twelve 12in. guns in four revolving turrets, twenty 5.11in. guns in casemates, and the usual complement of small artillery. Each ship will be equipped with four torpedo-tubes, and will be protected by side armour and two armoured-decks of Krupp steel. The propulsive power will be supplied by steam turbines driving four propellers, the steam being generated in water-tube boilers of triangle type. The armour plate is supplied from the Obucho Works, but nearly the whole of the machinery comes from the two British firms above mentioned. When these vessels are off the slips, their vacated places will be taken by three of the nine new armoured cruisers included in the programme. The torpedo-boats are being built under the supervision of experts from the works of Messrs. Thornycroft. There is also under construction here a huge floating dock. It will be one of the largest in the world, being designed to carry a vessel of 40,000 tons. Its construction is under the direction of Mr. Pritchard, of the firm of Messrs. Swan, Hunter, and Wigham Richardson, of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

FRENCH NAVAL PROGRAMME.

The Senate on Wednesday discussed the Navy Estimates. M. Chautemps, the Chairman of the committee, discussing the naval programme, said he hoped that it would be possible to lay down four ships this year, and added:—"We ought to watch very closely the programmes of the other Powers, in order that we may maintain our supremacy in the Mediterranean, which is a vital matter for us, but, at the same time, we must not neglect our other maritime frontiers." M. Baudin, Minister of Marine, urged that four should be laid down in October, and that the same effort should be made next year. There then remained six ships to be built, in regard to which, he said, the question of armament would be all-important. They were coming to the 14-inch gun in the next class of ships. There was no reason why they should not go beyond that. The construction proposed in the new programme, M. Baudin went on, would insure that France would have a maritime force the like of which she had never had before; but that the shortage of men and officers must be made good. The Minister declared that it was impossible to consent to a reduction in the length of service. Large sums would be asked for for the development and deepening of the ports, and both Chambers would be put in possession of the aerial naval programme and of the details of a scheme for the establishment of a squadron of scouts.

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All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great

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Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.
Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.
Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills, 3 bottles Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. Extra.
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R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.
R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11, writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V. P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls
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GUJARAT TALUKDAR'S BILL.

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE.

The Select Committee appointed by the Bombay Legislative Council on the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to the Talukdars of Gujarat has presented its report. The Committee prefaces the detailed portion of its report as follows :—

One of the chief objects of the Bill as introduced was to shorten and cheapen litigation between talukdars in disputes over succession. To the method proposed for effecting this object it was objected that the ousting of the jurisdiction of the civil courts and the decision of points of law by the Talukdari Settlement Officer was undesirable for a number of reasons. With some of the objections we are in sympathy but we are still of opinion that the object in view was good, and in Part V of the Bill as revised by us we have introduced a special procedure which will in our opinion be free from the objections urged against the original proposals. We have so far followed the Bill as referred to us as to bar the jurisdiction of the civil courts in certain disputes between talukdars, but in place of the power granted to the Executive by the original Bill we have substituted a special tribunal before which the proceedings will be of a judicial nature and of which the presiding officer will be a judicial officer. From this tribunal there will be only one appeal and that will lie to Government. In constituting the tribunal we have taken as our model the tribunal erected under the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, but in certain respects we have introduced variations. We believe that this tribunal will command the complete confidence of the talukdars, and that it will at the same time have the advantage over the ordinary courts not only in despatch and cheapness but also in capacity for ascertaining the customs of the litigants, and the facts of each particular suit. As in the case of the tribunal erected under the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, a validating act of the Council of the Governor General will be required to legalise the curtailment of the jurisdiction of the High Court. We have, therefore, provided that the Act shall not come into operation until such date as shall be ordered by the Governor in Council. On the passing of the validating Act the Governor in Council will proceed to declare the Act in force. In clause 42 of the Bill will be found a list of the subjects of dispute which will be disposed of by the tribunal. In the Gujarat Talukdars Act of 1888, the Talukdari Settlement Officer was given powers for dealing with applications for partition and the Bill, as referred to us, gave him exclusive powers of determining all questions of succession. We have extended the list of matters to be disposed of by the tribunal so as to include all questions of title to a Talukdar's estate partly because such questions must frequently arise in partition and succession suits, and also because we are of opinion that it is desirable that all matters arising out of disputes between Talukdars about their estates, including questions of adoption and legitimacy, should be dealt with by the same authority.

The second feature of the original Bill to which much adverse criticism has been directed is the extension of the number of causes for which the Talukdari Settlement Officer can assume management. It has been argued that the Bill which professes to aim at re-establishing an independent class of landholders merely multiplies opportunities for bringing those landholders under the control of the Talukdari Settlement Officers. We are of opinion that much of this criticism has been misdirected and that this was partly due to the drafting of the clause, in which it was not made sufficiently clear that in no case could the Talukdari Settlement Officer assume management without obtaining the previous sanction of the Commissioner. We have made this clear and we have also made certain alterations of some importance and we trust that as the result of these alterations and the rearrangement and redrafting of the remaining provisions the value of Part IV of the Bill will not be contested. The power of the Talukdari Settlement Officer to take charge of the person of a minor female has been deleted, and his power to take management of the estate of a female, whether minor or not, which was subject only to the sanction of the Commissioner, has been so far restricted that he can now only take management when the Commissioner is satisfied that the estate cannot be managed properly by the lady or by her husband. Three sub-clauses (c)-(e) and (f) of clause 18 of the Bill referred to us, which empowered the Talukdari Settlement Officer, with the sanction of the Commissioner, to take management in cases of disputed title, bad habits of the talukdar, and likelihood of breach of the peace, have been struck out and in their place in sub-clause (i) of clause 22 of the Bill as amended by us we have granted a general power to the Commissioner, when it appears to him essential for the due protection or proper management of the state, to sanction management by the Talukdari Settlement Officer. We are of opinion that it is preferable to vest this general power in the Commissioner than to attempt to enumerate in detail the causes which would justify the assumption of management. It was argued that on the ground of indebtedness alone the Commissioner should not be empowered to sanction the assumption of management until the claims exceeded the value of four years' estimated net revenue, but by a majority of five to four it was decided to retain the figure at two years on the ground that it is desirable that an indebted estate should come under management while it is still possible within a reasonable time to clear off debts from savings in the annual income and that to defer the assumption of management to a time when the estate was more heavily indebted would prolong the period of management unduly or necessitate the sale of some portion of the estate.

CAPTAIN S. H. Radcliffe has been appointed to the command of the battle cruiser "Australia," just completed by Messrs. John Brown and Company, Clydebank, for the Commonwealth of Australia. Captain Radcliffe has served afloat for close to twenty five years, and he is a Captain of June, 1904. At his promotion examination he took four "firsts," and has had the advantage of having seen some active service. He was lieutenant of the cruiser "Fox" in 1904, on the East Indies Station, when it was found necessary to land a naval brigade to storm and capture the Mad Mullah's fort at Illig, Somaliland, on the 21st April of that year. For his share in that hard-fought-out enterprise he holds the East African medal with the "Somaliland, 1902-04" clasp.

The Hindustani domestic servants of Hyderabad have resolved that as soon as compulsory vaccination is introduced here they will go back to their country.

JAIPUR MAHARAJA'S VISIT TO SORON.

To commemorate his first visit to Soron' writes a correspondent, His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Jaipur, Rajputana, was graciously pleased to make a liberal distribution of alms and charities to the Brahmans etc., of the holy place and its suburbs. First came the turn of the temples to which a large sum of money was presented ; then followed His Highness's Gangagurus to whose lot fell the handsome amount of five thousand rupees ; then came in the rest of the Gangagurus and all other Brahmans, Saints, Sadhus, etc., to whose pockets went a considerable sum ; and last of all the poor people of all shades, without distinction of caste, creed, colour, age or sex. The grand total of this munificence amounted to something like Rs. 30,000 which was distributed in such a praiseworthy manner by a well selected body of officers of the State, headed by Rai Bahadur Purohit GopiNath, M.A., Member of Council who was assisted by Seth Pem Chand Kothiari, Naib Dewan, and PanditRam Narain, Superintendent of Forest Department, and others. The party remained at Soron for about twenty days and distributed the alms and charities to the entire satisfaction of all concerned in such a way that every one who ought to receive a share got his due.

Every Brahman of whatever class or subclass of this first and foremost grand division of the four Hindu castes, together with all shades of Pujaries, Sadhus, Saints etc:, got one Luddoo of one seer in weight and Rs. 2 cash per head; the females were sumptuously feasted and given Rs. 2 each; and every poor and destitute person got one rupee per head. It may here be noted that some persons took cows and parrots with them in the enclosure and they also got one rupee for each animal. During the sojourn of the distributing party at Soron, each and every Brahman visitor to Soron got a share of the Charities.

THE LORD HARDINGE BIRTH-DAY.

The Celebration Committee, Bombay, have received the following further contributions towards the Children's Entertainment Fund :—

Provious total (deducting a sum Rs. 10 repeated) Rs. 7,961 as. 8 Mr. K. S. Ramaswami Iyer, Rao Bahadur Ellappa Balaram, and Mr. Khimji Assur Virji, Rs. 50 each ; Mr. Hooseinbhoy Abdulbhoy Laljee, Messrs. Tribhuvandas Vurjivandas and Sons, Rao Bahadur Keshavji Nathu Sailor, and Mr. R.D. Setna, each Rs. 25. The Staff of the Oriental Translator's Office, Mr. Shivji Nathu, Mr. Megji Ladha, Messrs. Monji Walji and Co., Any one, and Mr. D. L. V. each Rs. 10; through Mr. K. A. Bala, Rs. 7; Mr. P. B. Joshi, Mr. Roop Narayan, Messrs. Jeram Rutensey and Co., Mr. Umarsey Govindji, Messrs. Thakersey Hirji and Co., Mr. Lukhamsey Ketsey, and Mr. Pramji Gopalji, each Rs. 5. Collections under Rs. 5, Rs. 12 As. 2. Total Rs. 8,325 As. 10.

The public are requested to send their subscriptions to the Secretaries of the Committee, 89 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMMITTEE'S NEEDS.

The work of the Lord Hardinge Birthday Celebration Committee in Bombay is progressing very well. But there are special difficulties attending this work at the present moment, because most of the leading citizens are out of Bombay and almost all the schools were closed ; the Committee have to deal, broadly speaking, with about 600 schools and about 60,000 children. Some schools have opened and others will open by the 10th instant and a few others will not open till about the 17th inst. If, therefore, the following assistance be readily granted by the generous public and those who are concerned with the Committee's work, the path will be rendered smooth.

(1) A sum of about Rs. 8,350 has been promised so far, and, in order to be sure of the responsibilities, the Committee has undertaken in respect of its programme of work on the 20th June. Rs. 7,000 more are urgently required and the Committee trust that as people return to Bombay they will kindly send in their contributions promptly.

(2) Volunteers are also needed to collect subscriptions. If gentlemen will apply to the Secretaries for subscription forms, these will be supplied to them.

(3) Marathi, Gujarati, and Urdu songs for children are ready. If some one will send a few appropriate songs in English, it will be a great help.

(4) Circular letters have been sent to all Anglo-Vernacular schools and High Schools numbering about 90 in Bombay that are on the list of the Director of Public Instruction. Up till now information has been received from about 40 schools. Managers of these schools, therefore, that have received the circular letter will kindly expedite the despatch of the information asked for. Besides, if there be any schools that have received communications from the Secretaries, their managers are requested to write to the Secretaries at once giving (a) the exact location of their school, (b) the number of children in the middle school and primary department, if any, of their institution, showing the number of (1) Hindus and (2) non-Hindus and also showing those that are Marathi-speaking, Gujarati-speaking, Urdu-speaking and English-speaking. This information is required by the 12th instant.

(5) Circular letters could not be sent to vernacular schools owing to their being closed. Gujarati and Urdu Schools will open on the 10th instant. These will be despatched soon, Such of the Head Masters and Head Mistresses as will not have received these by the 12th instant, are requested to write to the Secretary giving details about their schools as required in the case of Anglo-Vernacular Schools generally.

(6) The various schools have been grouped into 30 divisions of Bombay. About 40 gentlemen and 10 ladies have volunteered their services so far to help the schools specially the primary schools, and to supervise their work. More volunteers are needed for this work specially for Mahomedan unaided but recognized schools and for mukhtabs; also ladies and gentlemen of local knowledge and influence inwards of Bombayare, therefore, requested to write to the Secretaries. A circulra letter will be sent to them detailing the nature of their work. In this connection, it is to be stated that Mrs. Shevantibai Nikambe has undertaken the work of arranging for the supervision of and assistance to girls' schools in Bombay; such of the ladies as are willing to co-operate with the Committee in this work will kindly write either to the Secretaries or to Mrs Nikambe who stays at Amreli Manse, Girgaum Back Road, Girgaum, Bombay. Communications intended for the Secretaries should be addressed to 89, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE DESERT DOG.

A STRANGE TALE OF THE MEKRAN.

I met with a curious experience some years ago while travelling through the desert of the Mekran Coast. The country was in a very disturbed condition. Several of the subsidised Chiefs had gone off their heads. Telegraph wires had been cut, and an English official brutally murdered.

We had been ordered to interview the Chiefs, catch the murderers or get some trace, of them, and to pacify the country generally. No easy task this, in a region of wild desert, water less for hundreds of miles, and of mountains of bare rock split up into innumerable gorges difficult to traverse, and affording excellent cover for hundreds of the enemy. We marched out of one of the telegraph stations, our camp following consisting of a hundred camels laden with tents and all the paraphernalia for three months in the wilds. Our guard consisted of a company of Mahratta Infantry. Three days' march out brought us to one of the most desolate regions I had ever seen. An ocean of sand spreading on all sides as far as the eye could reach. There was not a Baluch village within a hundred miles. We were obliged to camp here as the line guards had some repairs to do to the telegraph lines. That evening a great white dog joined the camp. I noticed the animal and asked to whom it belonged but the strictest enquiry failed to find its owner. It was a curious thing. However, the animal was soon taken for granted and attached herself to me becoming a great pet, with the most ladylike manners. During meals she sat at the tent door her back to the table never deigning to beg for a mersel. She also proved herself a marvellous watch dog.

One night, when we were about half way through our expedition and encamped in a strong position, guards set, and all precautions taken—for the tribes in this part were reported most antagonistic—I heard a great commotion, the furious baying of a dog, and the havildar's voice raised in indignant protest. "What do you mean by not telling the dog! Is all the camp to be disturbed for you, you son of a foolish mother," and so on, and so on! I asked what the row was about "Sahib," said the old man, "do not all know that none dare go without the camp unless he asked the dog's permission! But here this brainless one goes out without telling her and she will not let him in again. One word is enough. Say you are going and she lets you in again without commotion!" I was highly amused at the old fellow's wrath and left them to settle as best they could, but determining to verify what he had said. I watched, and found it absolutely true. I noticed a man salaam to her as he left camp one evening, and when he returned she barely moved, just greeting him with a friendly thud of her tail on the ground.

Our trip proved longer than was specified, there was a good deal of trouble with the tribes. The wily Baluch is a perfect adapt at talking much but saying little; but when once he can be got to promise he keeps his word like a gentleman. Many and long were the conferences we held, every precaution was always taken against treachery, and invariably the white dog took up a position beside me, every nerve on the alert.

The return journey was uneventful except for the threatening "string messages." These strings are curious things. Differently tied knots and groups of knots, representing words and sentences. A mullah in the camp, a faithful old friend of mine, deciphered them all for me. They generally dared us, at peril of our lives, to pass certain land marks. We always did pass them but nothing ever happened.

At last we were back at the place where the dog had joined us, and here she suddenly disappeared ! Search was made, men on camels scouring the country for miles. I was loath to move on without the faithful creature, and delayed two days, searching unremittingly, but no trace of her could be obtained. She had vanished.

We moved on to the station and the first night I noticed double guards placed round my quarters. I summoned the havildar and asked an explanation. "May the Sahib pardon me," he said "the dog is gone, there may be danger." I insisted on questioning him, scenting a mystery and to my astonishment discovered that all the sepoys firmly believed she was a spirit dog, sent expressly by Khundoba, the dog-god to protect us I humoured the old fellow and let him do as he pleased.

A year passed, and in the stress of work the occurrence faded from my mind. I was again ordered to the Mekran Times were even more troublous, and a stronger guard had been supplied, the same havildar in charge. At exactly the same spot where she had disappeared the year before, our white dog joined us again looking the picture of sleekness and happiness. There was no doubt of her identity as she leaped about me barking for joy. How had the animal subsisted all that time ? Every man who had been with us before came and paid her his respects. She at once took up all her duties, guarding the exit to the camp by night and my tent by day. The only time she would leave her post was when I went for long tramps in the evening. On these occasions the old havils dar saw us off with a smiling face. "The Sahib is safe" he would say, saluting.

Our work over, we were once more approaching the spot in the desert. I was very curious to see what would happen, and ordered a strict watch to be kept on the dog ; but to our consternation and sorrow she suddenly became ill and died.

"The Sahib will no more travel in these deserts," said the havildar, and I have not!—A. W. in the "Pioneer."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E. V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 9th June, 1913.

360, Musketry—There will be a Spoon Shoot at Ghat Kopar on Wednesday the 11th instant. Distances 300 and 600 yards. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-40 a.m.

361. Parade.—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m. on Friday the 13th insaant.

Dress—Mufti.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, CAPT.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

DIABETES.

An interesting treatise dealing with causes, different stages and the most effective treatment of Diabettes, Hydrocele and Skin diseases, will be given away free to the readers of the "Bombay Gazette" on application to—A. Chatterji & Co., (B. G.) 108-2, Machuabazar Road, Calcutta.

HYDROCELE.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

Herr Victor Stomps, a German gentleman, was recently ordained a Buddhist priest in Dondanduva, Ceylon.

Maharaj Kumar Sidkeong Tulku, C. I. E., of Sikkim. is appointed to be an Honorary Lieutenant in the Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

A correspondent writes :—Now that the Central Provinces are to have a Legislative Council, it would not perhaps be too much to hope that the Anglo-Indian community, who have already been recognized on the Supreme Legislative Council, as also on the Provincial Council of Madras, will be allotted a seat in the Central Provinces Legislature.

The Punjab police are devoting special attention to cattle theft cases, which have been steadily increasing during the past few years. The well-known cattle theft cases of Karnal, upon which Mr. Macpherson, of the Punjab Police, was on special duty, have concluded, and exemplary punishments have been given, most of the accused being sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

Steps are to be taken for the spread of primary education in the Municipal areas of Simla and a small committee has been appointed for the purpose and also for the allocation of funds placed at the disposal of the Committee by the Punjab Government. The Committee will include the Deputy Commissioner of Simla as President, Messrs. Jai Lal and Mir Mahomed Khan, members.

The viaduct between Mandapam on the main land and Pamban on the Island of Rameswaram on the Indo-Ceylon Railway is rapidly nearing completion and the Scherzer Rolling Lift Bridge of 200 feet span which forms a part of the viaduct will shortly be erected under the supervision of an American representative of the firm who supplied the bridge and who was expected to arrive early this month.

A first-class horse is due shortly in Colombo from Australia for Mr. E. L. F. de Sousa. It is believed to be even a better animal than Metamac, and is primarily intended for the King Emperor's Cup at the next Calcutta race-meeting in December. Mr. de Souza also proposes, as it was stated some time ago to make a strong bid for the Viceroy's Cup. The Ceylon candidates for the Viceroy's Cup and King's Cup, from all accounts, will prove formidable rivals to the Calcutta contingent.

We have had experience lately (writes the Delhi "Morning Post") of the effects of a bite from some unknown but exceptionally vicious insect which we have not yet managed to capture. The effects in the cases which have come within our own knowledge have been a considerable local irritation amounting to real pain, accompanied by an itching sensation, and a swelling in the vicinity of the bite. The application of eucalyptus or clove oils has proved efficacious.

An Eton dinner was given at Windcliffe, Simla, by the Hon. Mr. W. H. Clark, a few nights ago. Those present included the following Old Etonians: The Hon. Mr. L. C. Porter, Lieutenant-Colonels Gosling, Rouse, Radcliffe and Chesney Cook; Captains Tod, Astor, Bluson, N. G. B. Henderson, Gladstone and Grant; Messrs. C. W. E. Cotton, Craik, Talbot and Mackworth Young, of the Indian Civil Service; Mr. Marsden, Mr. Collins and Mr. Mostyn Owen.

In the annual report of the Punjab Public Library, it is stated that the suggestion made by the Committee of the Library regarding the provision of a new site in Lahore has received the sanction of Government. The choice of a new site presented some difficulties, as it is desirable that the building should be located in a central situation, not far from the various colleges and easily accessible to both Europeans and Indians. Although no official information is available on the subject the Committee have given to understand that the site selected is a piece of ground near Nilagumbaz, at present used as a cab-stand.

The following appeared in the London letter of the "Manchester Guardian" in Mail week—"I hear that the Post Office authorities are considering the question of a suggested change in the Mail route to India and the Far East. Complaints have frequently been made as to the great inconveniences that attach to Brindisi as a Mail port, the chief drawback being that it lies right off the direct sea route between Port Said and England. This entails either the costly discomfort of a ferry service or a long detour by the large steamers. Moreover, the railway connections occasion much delay, long stretches of single line having to be traversed, on which the Mails are frequently up. The Italian Government have more than once promised to improve the permanent way, but have not yet discharged their obligations in this respect. It is suggested that a considerable saving of time could be effected by substituting Reggio, in the Straits of Messina, for Brindisi, that port being much nearer the direct route between Port Said and London. The railway conditions are Reggio are said not to be worse than those in the vicinity of Brindisi, but there are disadvantages in the anchorage which cannot easily be overcome, and this makes it probable that Naples will eventually be selected as the Mail port."

The Tiyyas of Malabar, whose tenth annual Yogam or conference was recently held at Calicut, are an interesting community. Their principal occupation is toddy-drawing and distilling and they entertain a more or less vague tradition of having once been addicted to martial occupations, and occupy in the Hindu social system a somewhat indeterminate position, varying according to localities between the touchable and the untouchable. The toddy-drawing castes are everywhere a rather prosperous class, and they rank high in respect of literacy at least in the Madras districts.

According to the budget estimate of the Howrah Bridge for the year 1913-14 the receipts for the year 1913-14 are estimated at Rs. 2,49,738 against Rs. 2,18,950, the estimate of the previous year. The expected increase is due to larger receipts anticipated during the year from the terminal fee levied on the East Indian Railway goods traffic, which forms the bulk of the earnings of the bridge. The expenditure is estimated at Rs. 2,15,122 against the estimate of Rs. 2,15,650 of the previous year. The year is expected to close with a surplus of Rs. 34,616, which, if realised, will be added to the Reserve Fund of the bridge. This fund, together with the Pontoon Renewal Fund is invested in public securities and now stands at Rs. 6,18,500 (nominal value). The Governor in Council accepts the estimate under Section 21 of the Howrah Bridge Act, 1871.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

LORD SYDENHAM SPEAKS.

The following news later than the mail appears in the Australian papers: —

London, May 24.

At the Royal Colonial Institute's dinner yesterday Earl Grey presided, and among the 300 others present were Prince Henry of Battenberg, Lord Emmott (Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies,) Lord Chelmsford, Mr. Watt (Premier of Victoria,) Mr. Peake (Premier of South Australia), and Sir Samuel Griffith (Chief Justice of the Commonwealth).

Lord Sydenham in proposing "Imperial Defence," said that the colonies had accepted compulsory military service, and he hoped the motherland would soon settle the question.

Mr. Peake, in responding, said that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain had taught the colonies to realise the Imperial idea. Australia's navy and "Citizen Army" were primarily for home defence, but they would be offered to the Imperial authorities directly occasion arose. In times of stress Australians would not want to ask if England were in the right but, they would help her with substance and men, and they would leave inquiry into the rights of the quarrel to be made after wards. They did this in the South African war when the difficulty was to select volunteers.

Lord Emmott, in proposing "The Domions," expressed the Empire's gratification at Mr. Fisher's announcement that the Commonwealth Government was adding a battleship and three cruisers to the Australian navy.

Mr. Watt proposed "The Royal Colonial Institute," and eulogised the work of that body which was a rendezvous for Imperial thought thus cultivating the sentiment of Imperial brotherhood which would one day result in some form of organic Government. Australians already laid claim to every record of achievement of Britain's glorious past, and although they were not admitted to the actual counsels of the Empire, they felt a personal interest in every act of the British Government. If he were asked to say what was the Australian equivalent to the word "patriotism," he would say "population." Canada had secured a fair share of Britain's leakage, and Australia wanted the balance. Australians were not jingoes, but peacable people. That was why they wanted the southern Pacific for themselves. They approached the defence question in that spirit.

THEATRICAL DISPUTE.

London, May 23.

In the Bow-street Police Court to-day Hansen was charged with having threatened to do violent injury to Mr, Arthur Bourchier in connection with the dispute that arose between the two in the Garrick Theatre with regard to the right to produce Baron Henri de Rothschild's play "Croesus." After conducting an extraordinary cross-examination of Bourchier, whom he accused of having threatened to thrash him, Hansen was bound over in a sum of £2,000 to be of good behaviour for 12 months.

Mr. Bourchier has successfully produced 'Croesus" in the Garrick Theatre.

SOUTH AFRICAN POLITICS.

Capetown, May 24.

The Orange River Colony section of the South African Party at a meeting yesterday passed a vote of confidence in Mr. Hertzog, who resigned from the Union Cabinet a few months ago in consequence of a quarrel with the Prime Minister (Mr. Louis Botha.) The meeting decided that if Mr. Botha did not resign his position within a week the Orange River members of the Union Parliament should withdraw their support from him.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Rome, May 24.

In the Senate yesterday the Minister for War and the Minister for Marine warned officers not to join secret societies. The utterances of both Ministers were applauded The newspapers are urging officers belonging to the Freemasons to withdraw from membership of that organisation.

IN BRIEF.

Paris, May 24.

Pieces of a valuable tapestry, stolen several years ago from the Pau Museum, were yesterday found to have been used as lining for trousers belonging to the Museum caretaker and his son.

London, May, 24.

The Liverpool Exhibition was opened yesterday. The Lord Mayor, and the Mayors of the principal northern towns, visited the Australian building, and showed keen interest in the display of produce there.

Madrid, May 24.

The body of a wealthy man named Jalon, who mysteriously disappeared in April last, was yesterday found cut to pieces and hidden between two walls of a military school. An army captain and his daughter have been arrested on a charge of having murdered Jalon.

Malta, May 24.

Payne and Woodcock, two bluejackets from H. M. S. "Royal Arthur," were yesterday sentenced to 21 months' imprisonment on a charge of involuntary homicide. The two accused had a quarrel with an artilleryman named Hourigan, and, they threw him overboard, with the result that he was drowned.

London, May 25.

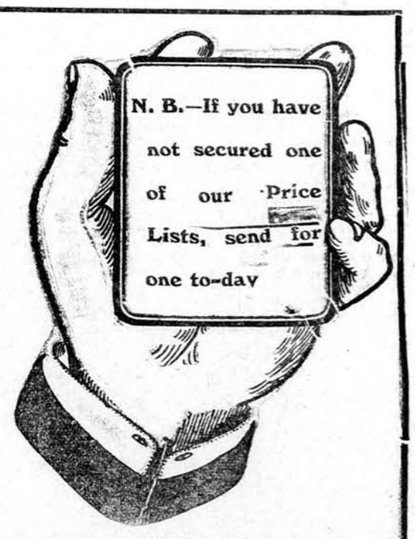
A three days' sale of the collection of pictures left by the late Mr. McCulloch was commenced at Christie's on Friday, the proceeds of the day's sale realising £55,000. A general falling off in values was noticeable. One picture that orginally cost £5,000 was sold for £3,500. The French Government purchased James Maris's Dutch landscape for £6,600.

New York, May 25.

The State of North Dakota has passed a law prohibiting marriage of imbeciles, feebleminded persons, and tuberculosis patients. All persons before marrying will be required to undergo a medical examination.

It is reported that the gunners behind the 13·5 inch guns of the super-Dreadnought "King George" flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir G. J. S. Warrender, Bart., Commanding the Second Battle Squadron, have established a world's record for that tremendous weapon by scoring 39 hits out of 40 rounds at the recent heavy gun-layers' tests. The latest mark of the 13·5 inch guns throws a projectile of almost 1400 lbs., and the effects of a broadside delivered with such accuracy as the gunners of the "King George V" have demonstrated can be easily imagined. Nothing afloat could withstand it.

The Only Firm in the East with an Up-to-Date CLEANING PLANT.



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If so, Consult the

Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.,

DRY CLEANING, DYEING, AND ELECTRIC FINISHING WORKS,

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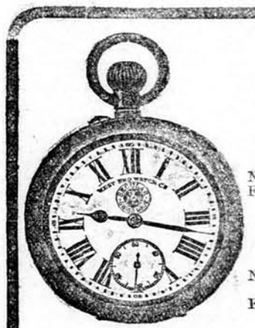
THE "SECULAR" Keyless Lever Watch.

GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.



16" Small size

18" Medium Size.

IN OPEN FACE CASE.

NICKEL SILVER Case ..... Rs. 14
FINE SILVER Case, with metal inner dome ..... „ 20

16" Small Size.

	Open face.	Hunting.
NICKEL SILVER Case.....	Rs. 14	Rs. 16-8 Rs. 19
FINE SILVER Case.....	„ 20	„ 24 „ 27

In a velvet-lined box with spare spring and glass.

DESCRIPTION :—The Secular has a well finished gilt movement with patent lever escapement, balance wheel and hair spring of nickel steel alloy, which is unaffected by changes of temperature ; 7 jewels ; strong keyless section with pin setting mechanism for adjusting the hands ; enamelled dial with bold figures and seconds hand. Strong nickel or fine (900-1000) silver case, with metal inner dome.

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HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY
THE FINE OLD WHISKY, CHOICE AND CHEAP.

There's Strength for YOU in HORLICK'S.

Take Horlick's frequently.

It maintains the strength—tones the System—keeping it braced up, thus withstanding disease. It is most pleasant to the taste. Ideal for Infants and Invalids.

Packed in 3 sizes. Of all Stores.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

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COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on certain vitally important matters with which every young man should be acquainted. Post free in plain sealed envelope on receipt of Postal Order sixpence from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines.

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INDIAN FINANCE.

LETTER FROM SIR FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy writes from Bombay to the "Times":—There are two important points connected with the financial administration of this country which do not seem to be directly included in the terms of reference of the Royal Commission just appointed to inquire into certain matters connected with the Indian finance and currency. These terms are to inquire into the location and management of the general balances of the Government of India, the sale in London of Council bills and transfers, the measures taken by the Indian Government and the Secretary of State for India in Council to maintain the exchange value of the rupee in pursuance of, or supplementary to the recommendations of the Indian Currency Committee of 1898, more particularly with regard to the location, disposition, and employment of the gold standard and paper currency reserves, and whether the existing practice in these matters is conducive to the interests of India; also to report as to the suitability of the financial organisation and procedure of the India Office, and to make recommendations. The two points I refer to are the coinage of gold in this country and the establishment of a State Central Bank. These measures would certainly have been in pursuance of, or supplementary to the recommendations of the Indian Currency Committee of 1898, had they been adopted by the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India in Council. But they have not been adopted, and I feel a doubt as to whether they are included in the third clause of the terms of reference above quoted. It is for this reason that I venture to seek the hospitality of your columns to give expression to certain views which are strongly held by a large body of public opinion in this country. Some, and the more important, of the measures taken by the Indian Government in recent years would seem rather, indeed, to be intended to counteract the policy laid down by the Indian Currency Committee of 1898 than to continue or supplement it. The measures directed towards transferring a very considerable portion of the gold standard and paper currency reserves, not to speak of the current cash balances, to London were certainly neither in pursuance of, nor supplementary to, the recommendations of the Currency Committee of 1898 which was based on a totally opposite principle. By these measures the Government of India and the Secretary of state have made the currency policy of Government confusing to the average Indian, whereas the policy underlying the recommendations of the Fowler committee was simple and straightforward. That policy was to close the Indian mints to silver with the object of reducing the volume of the rupee currency, thereby preventing its further depreciation in relation to gold; and in course of time when sufficient gold was accumulated in the country by means of the ordinary operations of trade to give the country a good coinage just the same as in England. The clause of the mints was to be temporary and transitional measure to facilitate the adoption of a regular gold standard, and gradually of a gold currency. The free coinage of gold in India was thus an essential part of the committee's scheme; and some of the members of the committee also contemplated the establishment of a State Bank as the most effective means of carrying out that scheme. Lord Curzon's Government, which was in the best position to understand and appreciate the full significance of the scheme, promptly set on foot proposals both for the establishment of a State Bank and for the opening of the Indian mints to gold. These proposals, however, were not carried out, and instead we have had other measures calculated to put off the one as well as the other, by preventing the flow of gold into this country and by shifting the control of our currency from the Indian public to the financial magnates of London. I need hardly say that I refer to the measures which have resulted in the enormous cash balances and the large proportion of the gold standard reserve and the paper currency reserve held by the Secretary of State for India in the last two or three years.

Notwithstanding these attempts to divert the inflow, of gold into India in the narmaz course of trade, we have had during the last three years a very large quantity of it coming into the country both in sovereigns and in bullion. This fact has once more brought to the front the question of ovening the Indian Mints to the free coinage of gold. The matter has been agitated in the Imperial Legislative Council and has formed the subject of correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Government of India. It is understood that the Government of India is in favour of the project and that in view of the pedantic difficulties raised by his Majesty's Mint in London, they would be willing to coin ten-rupee gold pieces instead of sovereigns as had been suggested by the Fowler Committee. Personally, I would strongly favour the minting in India of sovereigns as the most convenient coin, both for internal and external trade purposes, in the present circumstances of India, but, whether it is to be the sovereign or some other coin, the demand for the opening of the mints for the free coinage of gold is irresistible. It is felt on all sides that the present system is full of anomalies and that the way in which it has been managed during the last ten years has not been such as to induce confidence in its further continuance. I may add that, if the Indian mints were open to the free coinage of gold, it is reasonable to expect that, in addition to the gold which is produced in and that which comes to India in the normal process of trade, the Indian mint will atract gold from South Africa, owing to the smaller distance between India and South Africa than between South Africa and England.

The establishment of a State Bank is, to my mind, a necessary corrollary of the policy of the gold standard and currency. I would place the case for such a bank primarily on the grounds on which it was recommended by Lord Roths child and Sir E.A. Hambro to the Currency Committee of 1898. In the words of the then Government of India:—There can be no question that for the purpose of the effective maintenance of the gold standard a bank with a large sterling capital and constituted on the model of the Bank of England or the Bank of France would be a very powerful support to the State. Such a bank would be better able to measure and deal with the requirements of trade for foreign remittances than any Government, and it would have the capacity which a Government Department cannot be expected to possess, of preventing unnecessary export of gold without hampering trade. An institution of the kind would also be most effective in promoting the circulation of gold. It would, again, be an effective agent for securing an increasing circulation of fiduciary money, and we might find it possible to entrust it with the management of the Government paper currency." But there are other grounds also, as was recognised by Lord Curzon's Government in advocating the establishment of a State Bank. They pointed out that the three Presidency Banks did not command separately or together a capital adequate to the commercial requirements of the country or sufficient to prevent excessive fluctuations in the rates of discount at different seasons of the year. This statement, which was true twelve years ago, is much more so to-day. The economic development of India during the interval has been phenomenal. I am glad that the correspondent, who wrote recently in your columns on the subject of a State Bank, has laid stress on the fact that the existing Presidency Banks do not sufficiently meet the needs of the situation. I may also add that a very large section of Indian merchants feel that a State Bank will be more entirely swayed in dispensing credit by considerations solely of the general good. I should like to state before concluding that I have not thought it necessary to burden my letter with statistics which are by this time familiar to the financially interested public.

COCK FIGHT IN A QUARRY.

EIGHTEEN PERSONS CONVICTED.

The Whitehaven magistrates on May 22nd heard a charge against 18 men from various parts of West Cumberland and North Lancashire— miners, farmers, and gentlemen of no occupation—that at about 4 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, May 3, they caused cruelty to game cocks by setting them to fight in Grange Quarry, Ullcoats, Egremont. The Court was crowded, and great interest was taken in the case.

Inspector Sheffield said that from information received, he with Sergeant Horn and four constables, went to Grange Quarry, where they arrived as day was breaking. They concealed themselves in two parties, at opposite ends of the quarry. Shortly after 4 o'clock about 20 men searched the hedges and ditches about the quarry, and then they and about 20 others, including the 18 defendants went into the quarry. Three of the defendants went out of the quarry scouting. Two miners named Kitchin, and Brewer, prepared the birds of which there were six in bags. They had shears and cut the neck, wing, and tail, feathers, weighed the birds, and armed them with steel spurs. When the scouts gave the word that all was right two cocks were set against each other, and faught four rounds in about five minutes. The police then rushed into the quarry. All those in the ring round the cocks attempted to escape. All the defendants were aiding and assisting in the fight, and there seemed to be betting going on. Three of the defendants were caught, each with a bird under his coat. In the quarry there were two weighing machines, two sets of weights, a pair of shears, a quantity of feathers, and the grass was blood-stained. The cocks, dead and alive, were produced in Court. They had their natural spurs cut back so that the steel spurs could be fastened on.

Mr. Atter, for 14 of the defendants, contended that against all but Kitchin and Brewer there was no case. There was no evidence that they were assisting. They were merely spectators. He said it was usual to cut the natural spurs of game cocks, when they were kept with hens.

Mr. Broach, for the other four defandants said it had been held that in penal statutes the words of the statute must be taken in their common acceptation, and consequently a mere onlooker could not be said to assist.

The magistrates convicted all the defendants. Kitchin and Brewer were fined £3 each, and the others £1 each.

THE PYGMIES OF NEW GUINEA.

Captain Cecil G. Rawling described at a lecture at the Royal Institution on May 16th the visit paid by the Ornithologists' Union expedition to the main village of the pygmies of Dutch New Guines.

The expedition cultivated friendly relations with the pygmies, and, before they left, suspicion had been allayed to such an extent that the Tapiros laid aside many of their weapons. Of the women and children nothing was seen. Over 60 men appeared, half of whom were measured, the average height working out at 4ft. 8¾ in. They were well made and wiry, and their colour was a dark chocolate. The hair, which was unusually black, with sometimes a touch of brown or even red, was worn short. Many wore beards, the older men dyeing theirs a bright red. Circlets made out of the shoulder-blades of the wallaby, cassowary feathers, or knotted black string, were in common use. Round the neck hung a small bag containing tender and dried leaves for use as cigarette papers and necklaces of bones or seeds were worn by many. The only article of clothing in general use was a long yellow gourd, kept in position by a string round the waist. The known pygmy tribes of the earth were divided into Negrillos and Negritos. The former were found only in the forests of Central Africa, while the latter inhabited the Andaman Islands, the Malay Peninsula, and the Philippines. To the list of Negritos must now be added the newly-discovered tribe of Tapiros who, so far as their stature was concerned, took rank next above the Congo pygmies.

CINEMA FATALITY.

Several well-known actors of the Grand Guignol and other theatres were engaged on May 21st with photographers in preparing on the Place de la Concorde a scene to be reproduced by cinematograph. They afterwards desired to obtain a film of another scene on the banks of the Seine, and took two taxi-cabs in order to reach the Solferino Bridge with their apparatus. For some reason or other the driver, instead of proceeding along the road, preferred to descend the causewayed slope leading to the steamboat-landing stage. One of the taxi-cabs was turning on the causeway when its progress was arrested by the wall of the quay. The actor who was in the cab left it while the driver backed in his attempt to turn. The Seine is in flood at present, and the driver was probably unable to see the slope of the causeway under water so that his cab ran back into the river. After several hours the taxi-cab was recovered, but the body of the driver has not yet been found.

MOTOR CYCLISTS FOR THE ARMY.

A special Army Order issued on May 20 announces the decision of the Army Council to form a new branch of the Special Reserve, which will be known as the Motor Cyclist Section of the Royal Engineers. Its establishment will be three officers and 144 other ranks. Officers will be granted commissions in the special Reserve of Officers for service in this section. They will not be promoted above the rank of lieutenant, and the conditions of service will be similar to those laid down for officers in the Royal Engineers Special Reserve with certain modifications. They will be armed and equipped as mounted officers of the Royal Engineers, with the exception of the sword, saddlery, and spurs.

"LUTON" HAT DYE

With a single bottle of "Luton" Hat Dye you may renovate your old straw hat and make it equal to new. Put up in all colours that will dry at once WITHOUT GLOSS OR POLISH. WILL RESIST RAIN, and gives all the effects of new goods, dyeing the straw without an objectionable varnished appearance. One of the most useful inventions of the day.
OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.
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SCIENCE NOTES.

ANCIENT FALSE LIMBS.

Man is undoubtedly the superior of the Animal in many ways, but it cannot be concealed that, in some things, animals have considerable advantages which we may well regard with envious eyes. Take the crab and the lobster (to mention but a couple by way of example) for instance; should one of these creatures lose a limb as the result of accident, or strife, kindly nature at once sets to work to supply the individual with a fresh member, quite as good if not better than its predecessor. Man, on the contrary, has to rely upon his wits to make good those losses which result from his wars, street accidents, railway collisions and other "dei ex machine" to which he is exposed at any minute. Many of the marvelous artificial aids now obtainable are regarded as essential products of modern times, but, as a matter of fact, appliances of this kind are by no means modern. In the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, there is an artificial leg, made about 300B. C., of bronze, wood and iron. Again, who has not heard of the famous "Iron Hand"made in Nuremberg, Germany, in 1504, for the German knight, Gotz von Berlichingen ? Among the old-time Indians, ears, noses and lips of plasters were quite common one of their ordinary punishments being to cut off these useful parts of the human anatomy. Greek and Roman veterans who had lost a leg or an arm in the wars used to replace them by very capable substitutes and Plinius speaks of a Roman soldier who (about 150 years B. C.) was famous for his wooden hand with which he was still able to fight as an able swordsman. In 1604 the Duke of Brunswick had to use an artificial hand. Artificial limbs with movable joints were also largely made by the famous Ambroise Pare (1517 to 1590), the celebrated French surgeon known as " The Father of French Surgery. " He was surgeon to Henry II. (1552), and also to Francis II., Charles IX. and Henry III. He substituted the ligature of arteries in the treatment of gunshot wounds which, previously, had to be cauterized with boiling oil. Later on Father Sebastin, a Carmelite monk, was renowned for the manufacture of movable arms and hands. About the middle of the seventeenth century Feleinelli, a Florentine surgeon, mentions artificial eyes of gold, silver and crystal painted in different colors; he also describes gold and silver ears which were either tied to the head with strings, or else sewn on the skin of the scalp by the aid of gold and silver wire. Silver noses are spoken of also as having been in use for a long time.

A GREAT TRIUMPH.

One of the greatest triumphs ever reported in this curious industry, however, is undoubtedly the mechanical face worn by a man whom Dr. Delair (a French doctor) exhibited recently to the members of the French Medical Academy. Owing to the accidental discharge of a fowling-piece the whole lower portion of this man's face was destroyed, and a portion of the tongue seriously damaged, but by a marvelous piece of mechanism the patient has had his appearance restored to him. The mechanism consists of four parts; in the first place, of a silver grooved case, in which the lower row of artificial teeth are fixed, attached to a tin device containing the upper teeth; there is also a second part of indurated rubber and gold to hold the upper front teeth, the whole terminating in two small horn-like pegs, shaped so as to hook into the nostrils. The third part consists of the chin and lower lip, which are made of special soft rubber painted in flesh tint, in a most deceptive manner. The chin is also covered by a false bread. At the back of this portion there are several small screws which pass through holes in the tooth holders, and thus join the chin and lip to the artificial upper jaw and palate. The fourth and last piece is the upper lip and nose, also made of flesh -tinted soft rubber and covered with a false moustache. Thanks to this skillful contrivance the man is able te speak and chew his food, while at a short distance it is impossible to discern that his face is not natural. The different parts have to be unscrewed once a day, and well washed with water and soap. It is to be hoped, now that airships are in the air, some good genius will discover an artificial skull capable of withstanding bombs and shot dropped from the clouds.

EMERGENCY LIGHTING PLANT FOR SHIPS.

To swell the horrors of a sea disaster at night the lights are apt to be put out by the flooding of the electric generating plant. But is it necessary to depend upon a plant located where it is liable to be flooded? Experiments are being made now on a large British vessel that is under construction, with a gasoline electric plant that may be placed on the bridge deck. This set will not only supply the light, but the wireless telegraph apparatus as well, so that the occupants of the vessel may be supplied with light and the means for calling for assistance until the very moment of complete submergence of the vessel. This generating set will be used only in emergencies.

RED RADISH IN SCIENCE.

An alcoholic solution of the skin of a red radish serves as an excellent indicator or test for acids and bases. In the presence of acids the colorless solution turns pink while with bases—alkaline solutions—it turns yellow. It is well known that many plant extracts such as litmus and animal products like the cochineal bug possess this property of developing marked colors with acids and bases, but no other indicator is so simply made.

GELATIN PROTECTION.

Gelatin belongs to the class of protective colloids possessing the ability to surround minute particles of suspensions with a film that prevents their aggregations into precipitates. Since the formation of crystals is a growth from very small nuclei this process also may be hindered by a small amount of gelatin. Commercially this principle is applied in the making of marshmallows. The presence of a little gelatin does no harm, in fact it is food and it effectually prevents the crystallization of sugar within the marshmallow. Commercial ice cream contains some gelatin for the same purpose, to prevent the graininess of sugar crystallization. But further than this the gelatin surrounds the particles of casein in the milk with a protective film which hinders curdling and greatly aids digestion.

ANILINE DYES AND MICROBES.

That aniline colors have a marked action upon various kinds of microbes appears to be established by the recent work of S. Kriegler. He studies the effect of a certain number of aniline colors upon microbes such as typhus, coli and others, and finds that aniline compounds in general act to destroy microbes, this being even in greater degree than phenic acid. Of the different bacteria he examined he finds that the typhus bacillus is the most readily affected. On the other hand, he remarks that not only can there exist differences in microbe destroying power between the different aniline colors for the same microbe, which are easily explained by diversity in chemical nature, but he also notes that the same color compound does not possess an equally strong power upon different kinds of microbes. In fact, a given aniline color substance may act as an antiseptic in destroying one species of germs without necessarily being active as regards another species.

ROCK PAINTINGS IN TUNIS.

Rock paintings of an interesting kind in the south region of Tunis are described by M. Henri Rown and published in the "Revue Tunisienne." One of these was noticed on a rock wall in the Djebe Bliji, and it represents very likely a combat of men in conventional drawing and animals which it is difficult to identify. The age of this painting raises quite a controversy among scientists, and some think that it is contemporary with the Berber civilization, that is, intermdiate between the stone age and the age of metals. According to this idea it belongs in the last part of the neolithic period. But M. Roux wishes to place it at a more ancient epoch and class it in the middle or first part of the neolithic period, it being due to a civilization which is more ancient than the Berbers, and M. Gobert also thinks that it is the work of negroid people to whom are due the flints of the neolithic age found in North Africa.

EFFECT OF MANGANESE AND ZINC ON SPORES.

The combined action of manganese and zinc upon the spores known "as aspergillus niger" forms the object of researches made by Bertrand and Javillier at the Pasteur Institute. Some time ago they found that each of these metals taken separately had a very striking effect upon the growth of these spores. The combined action is still stronger, as their recent researches show, and examining the results they find that the weight produced is greater when the two metal are used together than when only one of them is employed. It is seen that the productive effects of the two metals are added in these cases. Observing in what way the manganese is absorbed by the spores in the presence of zinc, they find that the manganese accumulates in larger percentage when associated with zinc than when alone, but the reverse effect does not seem to be proved, for in one test the same amount of zinc was absorbed regardless of the presence of manganese. Again the two metals have a catalytic action and thus influence the total absorbtion of mineral elements by the spore, and even small amounts of the metals will produce this effect. Even in the higher orders of plants, manganese fertilizer increases the amount of ash. The above results bear out the theory that the rare elements of the organism are far from being without physiological interest, and are not even to be taken as simple energy exciters of the protoplasm, but are in fact active elements of the cell and are catalyzers which are necessary for the chemical actions of living bodies.

REPRESSIVE MEASURES IN ALSACE-LORRAINE.

It is as yet impossible to estimate the whole meaning and scope of the latest German action in Alsace-Lorraine, but it is already evident that somebody has blundered. The German authorities have not issued any further information and it is not difficult to imagine with what feelings they contemplate the publication in Paris newspapers of the text of the proposals which the Alsace-Lorraine Government has made to the Federal Council. These publications show that the Federal Council and the Reichstag are expected to confer upon the Statthalter powers for the suppression of associations, even greater than can be employed, for instance, against the Poles, and powers to suppress the newspapers published in the French language in the Reichsland.

Even from the point of view of tactics the Government calculations are inexplicable. In the Reichsland itself there has been a long Parliamentary conflict, but it seemed about to end in a compromise. It is now suggested bitterly that the Government does not want a settlement and may be working rather for a dissolution of the Diet, fresh Parliamentary conflict, and then suspension of the new Constitution in the spirit of the Emperor William's " threat " in his conversation with the Burgomaster of Strassburg exactly a year ago.

ANOTHER MOTOR BANDIT CRIME.

A well-dressed man called at the shop of the motor manufacturers, Messrs. Chenard and Walker, in the Boulevard des Italiens Paris May 19th and informed the manager that he wished to buy a good second hand motor-car for a relative who resided at Senlis. The man, after inspecting some of the cars, agreed to purchase one at the price of £500, and at 10 o'clock the following morning he drove off in the car with M. Dardenne, the manager of the shop, for Senlis, where the sale was to be concluded. When about a mile from Louvres, at the beginning of the Forest of Senlis, for some reason or other M. Dardenne, who was driving stopped the car and got out. When he wished to resume his seat he found that his passengers had pulled out two revolvers M. Dardenne tried to grapple with him, and the man fired, wounding him in five places. M. Dardenne fell to the ground and the man drove off at top speed. M. Dardenne, although very seriously wounded, able to give a description of his assailant, who, believes, had accomplices, waiting for him in the Forest.

The police discovered that the man was a Belgian deserter named Desire Duvignon 19 years of age. Duvignon left his home having stolen about £170 from his parents, and was being sought by the Belgian Police.

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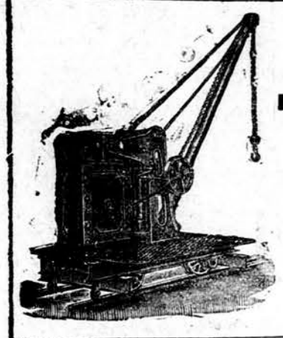
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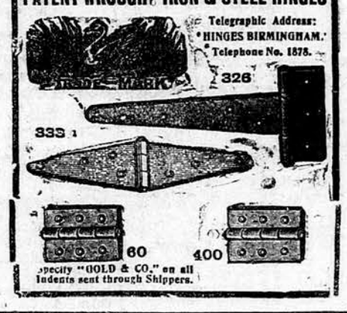

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